The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1873. VOL. 88.—NO. 148.

FIRST EDITION.

WHITES VS. INDIANS.

Murder of the Modoc Prisoners.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MRS. SWISSHELM.

Frontier Memories of the Sioux Massacre.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

SIRS:—I see that you, in common with the whole Eastern public, are severe in your judgment of the "Oregon ruffians" who killed the Modoc prisoners. How do you know they are "ruffians?" Eastern society has been, and is likely to be, rocked from centre to circumference, in deciding whether Stokes and Walworth are murderers, or in how far the provocation justifies their offence; and I claim that these Oregon men have just as much right to a suspension of judgment, in consideration of all the circumstances attending and leading to their crime, as if they lived in New York. As to their provocation, it is not, and never can be, known and appreciated by Eastern people. One consequency of Indian massacres, those few who read this part of the daily news have some idea. Of the horrors attending them, and the general feeling of insecurity to life, resulting from them, they can have none whatever. In one day's account, some two weeks after the Canby murder, I counted thirteen of these massacres, and no paper, so far as I know, made a word of comment. The victims were only white men, and white men are so plenty out West, that the killing of a baker's dozen is a matter of no public interest; especially as it was done by treaty Indians, armed and equipped by Peace Commissioners, of the United States Government. It would never do to inquire, too minutely, into such small affairs, as it might interfere with the beautiful little national comedy we keep playing over and over, year after year, called civilizing Indians, in which distinguished citizens are enabled to make charming summer tours at the public expense, to distribute good advice, tin dippers, Spencer rifles and butcher knives to the amiable savages, who have an unpleasant habit which the Commissioners greatly deplore, of using said knives in cutting the hearts out of their white neighbors, that they may, the more conveniently, place them between the teeth of the owners for ornament and safe keeping; of dismembering small children alive, and dividing them into as many pieces as the joints will permit, without breaking bones; so that they, the amiable savages, may study anatomy to advantage; and of perforating other feats of dissection, on living subjects, too horrible and indecent to describe. The details of an Indian massacre never get into print, but those who ever witness them take to Indian hating, if not Indian killing, as naturally as a duck to swimming. That these Oregon men have witnessed the details of Indian murders, there is no doubt, and that they should avenge them, in any manner possible, is no matter of wonder.

Long and painful experience has compelled frontier settlers to regard the United States government as the instigator and rewarder of Indian massacres, and is it strange that they should illegally execute that justice of whose legal exercise they are deprived by the overwhelming force of that General Government. In '62 the Sioux deliberately planned and executed the massacre of nearly one quarter of the entire citizens of Minnesota. The victims were principally women, and children. Of the whole number, none at all, but one in a hundred, had ever wronged an Indian. Whereas the Indians that they had done so. The provocation was given by the United States Government, and before beginning their bloody work the resolute encouraged the timid by assurances that that government would, in the last resort, defend them from the vengeance of the Minnesotta authorities; that if an Indian were taken prisoner it would "feed Indian, give him blankets," and let him go scott free. And on this hint they acted.

The horrors of that massacre never have, or will, or can be described. The diabolical torture of infants, the revolting, indecent abuse of women and girls, mere infants, and the no less indecent outrages committed on brave men—the whole terrible details must form on every mind their ever anything of them, the darkest page of memory. That special time was chosen for the committal of these outrages because the fighting men of the State had gone, at the call of the General Government, to defend Eastern homes from rebel invasion; and when the State mustered such force as she could, and, with the aid of volunteers from neighboring States, pursued and captured the fiends, instead of killing them on the spot, as they should have done, they constituted a court and tried them, found three hundred warriors guilty of murder in the first degree, and was about to hang them when their ally, the United States Government, prompted by the pious zeal and gentle sympathies of these same Eastern people, who had called off the State's defenders, stepped in, took possession of the prisoners, fed them, gave them blankets, according to the Indians' previous understanding, added a new set of arms, a supply of ammunition, gave them a grand excursion boat ride of about two thousand miles down the Mississippi, up the Missouri, and turned them loose two or three day's walk from the scene of their exploits, to boast of, and repeat them to the end of their lives. I feel, to this day, that the people of Minnesota did wrong, and very wrong, in not hanging every Sioux they had caught, trial or no trial, warrior, squaw, or pappoose, over fifteen years of age, in defiance of all Governments on earth, if the whole tribe were an organized band of murderers. Every one, able to take any part in the murders, with the exception of Other Day and a very few others who were faithful, did all in their power to aid the fiendish work; even the pappooses were as active and ferocious as the warrior, and justice as much demanded the life of the one as the other. Had I been Governor of Minnesota I would have made as clean a sweep of the whole from fifteen years old and upward as our Joshua made of any nation in Canaan, sent the pappooses to Boston, and settled the question of the legal status of Indians, taxed and not taxed, forever and forever. Almost, if not all, the warriors arrested had voted in one or more State elections; for the Constitution recognized as citizens "Indians who had adopted habits of civilization," and Buchanan's Indian agents, to defeat the Republican ticket, had bribed all the treaty Indians to have their hair cut and vote. Then the Government which did this, and defeated the majority of the white voters of the State, through its Indian and land office rings, interfered and took the votes out of the hands of the State officers and rewarded them for murdering the citizens they had defeated at the polls.

This is one instance of the Peace Policy working—in which renders Western men desparate and goads them to illegal acts.

The particulars of the Modoc provocation I do not know. No one but the people of the immediate vicinity does know them, and none of them could get a hearing in the East, but we do know that Standing Tree, who boasted of roasting a dozen teamsters alive, has been fed, blanketed, re-armed, provisioned and turned loose to repeat his crimes, that the murderers summarily executed would have been rewarded and turned loose, as Capt. Jack will be in due time. We know that this policy has been steadily pursued for fifty years, for that seems to be the express purpose of propagating Indian wars so that there may be plenty of paying contracts for patriotic citizens, who are members of Indian rings. In all these wars the United States equips both armies; and, to make the conflict more equal, gives the most effective weapons to the Indians, who are generally outnumbered two to one, and so need good guns and first-class knives. If the Western men whose homes are desolated and wives and children butchered, have grown tired of the sham fights between Uncle Samuel and his wards, and have determined to punish the murders committed on their soil, law or no law, we must at least acknowledge that their provocation is no less than that which led Stokes to shoot Fisk, or Walworth to end his father's days and crimes with the filial admonition of three or four pistol balls.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

ZOZONIA, June 19, 1873.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A SPECIAL from Constantinople says that the Sultan is ill.

UP to noon on Friday the Great Eastern paid out 747 miles of cable.

THE first meeting of the Park Trotting Association of New Albany, Indiana, will be held on the 26th inst.

A FIRE broke out last Friday evening in the Cunard line of steamships, at Marchmen, England. The flames were not snubbed before a vessel was partially burned.

A WORKING party is engaged in searching for the bodies of the missing victims of the snow slide near Central City, Utah, last December. The snow is just beginning to get sufficiently soft to permit the operations.

THE jury in the Sharkey case, in New York, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The jury added to the verdict a recommendation to mercy. His counsel applied for a postponement of the sentence until to-day, to give time for preparing an application for a new trial, which the Recorder granted.

Official certificates from the German Legation in New York make it certain that there is no foundation for the report published June 5, to the effect that the North German Government had sent an agent to this country to ferret out George G. Glavis for frauds said to have been committed by him in a sale in Germany of Western land.

The Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA TOO HOT FOR HALF THE DELEGATES.

Adjournment from Friday Next Until the Third Tuesday of October.

ON Friday, the entire session of the Constitutional Convention was consumed in consideration of the proposition for a summer recess. The argument in favor of an adjournment till fall was based upon alleged personal discomfort and risk to the health of members, in being subjected to the oppressive heat of the city during the summer months. It was stated that the anticipations heretofore indulged that the work of the Convention would be completed prior to the heated term could not be realized, some six weeks of constant labor yet remaining to be performed. The greater liability in the city to elaborate disease during the hot months and the alleged defective drainage and sewerage of the city, which was spoken of as the hottest city on the continent, were also enlarged upon. On the other hand, the general healthfulness and impolicy of unnecessarily prolonging the sessions of the Convention were dilated upon.

Mr. Bartholomew moved for an immediate adjournment till June 30, at Harrisburg. Lost—yeas 37, nays 64.

Judge Woodward moved for an immediate adjournment until the third day of October next. Not agreed to—yeas 51, nays 56.

Mr. Knight offered a resolution for an adjournment from Friday next to the second Tuesday of September next.

The second reading of the resolution was carried, amid considerable confusion, by one vote—yeas 55, nays 55.

Mr. Harry White, of Indiana, then moved to postpone the whole subject indefinitely.

Judge Woodward said that in common with other country-born gentlemen, whose residences had always been in the rural districts, he could not, without injury to his health, discharge without cessation during the hot season his duties as a member.

Governor Bigler regarded an immediate and decisive settlement of the question as preferable to a renewal of it from day to day, and the consequent waste of time resulting therefrom.

Mr. MacVeagh spoke of the peril to the health and life of some of the members not so robust as their associates, in remaining here. His own health had already been somewhat impaired by the excessive heat.

Mr. Carey, of Philadelphia, the oldest member of the body, expressed his intention and ability to sit through the summer if the body should, as he hoped it would refuse to take a recess.

Mr. Mann, in opposing the adjournment, spoke of the persistent opposition to it on the part of the newspaper press favorable to the convention.

Mr. Dallas said he had never spent an entire summer in the city, but, if necessity required, would undergo the sacrifice personal inconvenience to public duty. He denied that public necessity required this, or that anything was to be gained by a continuous summer session.

Mr. Buckalew said if the work of the Convention could be finished up in time to be submitted to the people either in September or October, then the body should sit it out. If, however, it was not practicable for the Convention to get through within sixty days, then the necessity for sitting it out did not exist.

Mr. Cochran thought the work could not possibly be completed within the next six weeks at the earliest. He was in favor of an adjourned session at Harrisburg or Bedford Springs.

Mr. Kaine, while as willing to stay here as any gentleman could be, believed a recess at some time during the summer to be inevitable. He would, therefore, leave now, instead of being compelled to leave hereafter.

Mr. H. W. Palmer said the only objections to going on were that Philadelphia was too hot and there was danger of sickness. He would, therefore, vote for a session at Bedford Springs, or some place cooler than this city. The pecuniary circumstances of some of the members, he asserted, were not such as to justify them in going home now and coming back to spend another year at this business.

Mr. Darlington denied the imputation against the healthfulness of Philadelphia, reminding gentlemen that there were over 600,000 people in this city, whose business as traders, merchants, and professional men was carried on during the hot season as in every other part of the year without inconvenience. He was in favor of stying it out.

The motion to postpone was then rejected—yeas 34, nays 69.

The question recurring on Mr. Knight's resolution, Mr. Lamberton moved to amend so as to require the reassembling to take place at Harrisburg. Not agreed to.

Mr. H. W. Palmer, of Luzerne, moved so to amend as to provide for an adjournment from the 27th inst. to July 8, the reassembling to take place at Bedford.

This proposition appearing to meet with general favor, Mr. Russell, of Bedford, proceeded to explain the hotel and other accommodations of Bedford. Among other peculiarities commending the place, he mentioned that there they raised oats, wheat, and the best of rye. During his remarks, the confusion prevailing in the hall at intervals during the morning, became so general and uncontrollable that the speaker could not be heard at a greater distance than a few feet from his position.

A vote being taken, Mr. Palmer's amendment was carried by two majority—yeas 60, nays 58.

Mr. Stanton strenuously opposed the final adoption of the new place of meeting. Some mind members that Bedford was known only as a watering place, and that while the accommodations for boarders there were very good for a a small number at a time, they were not such as were necessary for the convenience of a large representative body, which, in addition to its own numbers, would attract to it a considerable number of spectators. He had been informed that all boarding houses there were already engaged from to-day.

Mr. Howard, of Allegheny, replied that the people of Bedford knew their own business, and they would not have invited the Convention if their accommodations had not been sufficient.

Finally, at 1¼ o'clock, after a discussion of four hours, Mr. Broomall moved an amendment upon which he called the previous question. The call was sustained by a large number of members.

The amendment of Mr. Broomall was then carried by one vote—yeas 58, nays 57. It provides for an adjournment from the 27th inst. until the third Tuesday of October next at Philadelphia.

In consequence of the general disorder the responses of some of the members were not distinctly audible at the desk of the clerks; consequently, when the announcement was made of the result, the closeness of the vote was ascertained, another scene of excitement and turmoil ensued. Delegates were importuned to change their votes. Corrections of votes incorrectly reported were boisterously demanded, the chairman, at intervals, appealing to members and rapping vigorously with his gavel in an ineffectual effort to restore order. Upon the announcement of the vote the result was received with demonstrations of applause and hisses.

Mr. Buckalew then moved for an immediate adjournment until the third Tuesday of October. Rejected—yeas 43, nays 71.

During the day Mr. J. N. Purviance, of Butler, offered a resolution for Saturday sessions. Rejected by a tie vote—yeas 49, nays 49.

Mr. Kaine, of Fayette, also offered a resolution requesting the Committee on the Legislature to report a provision, to be incorporated in the constitution, fixing the capital of the State permanently at Harrisburg. Referred to Committee on Legislature.

At 2:15 o'clock the committee adjourned till Monday.

The following is the vote adopting Mr. Broomall's amendment for an adjournment from Friday next until the third Tuesday in October:

Yeas—Messrs. Addicks, Ainey, Andrews, Armstrong, Baer, Baker, Bannan, Barclay, Bartholomew, Beebe, Biddle, J. S. Black, Bowman, Boyd, Brodhead, Broomall, Brown, Bullitt, Buckalew, Calvin, Carter, Cassidy, Church, Corson, Craig, Curtis, Cuyler, Darlington, Dunning, Ellis, Fell, Finney, Green, Hall, Harvey, Hemphill, Heverin, Hunsicker, Kaine, Knight, Lilly, Littleton, Long, McConnel, MacVeagh, McCamant, Newlin, Parsons, Patton, Purman, Reynolds, Runk, H. G. Smith, Stanton, Turrell, Van Reed, Walker, and J. M. Wetherill—58.

Nays—Messrs. Achenbach, Aricks, Joseph Bailey, Bigler, C. A. Black, Campbell, Carey, Clark, Cochran, Collins, Corbett, Cronmiller, Dallas, DeFrance, Dodd, Edwards, Elliott, Ewing, Fulton, Funck, Gibson, Gilpin, Guthrie, Hanna, Hay, Hazzard, Horton, Howard, Lamberton, Lawrence, McClean, McCulloch, McMurray, Mann, Mantor, Minor, Mott, Niles, G. W. Palmer, D. W. Patterson, Porter, J. N. Purviance, S. A. Purviance, Andrew Reed, Rooks, Russell, Sharpe, Simpson, H. W. Smith, Stewart, Struthers, Temple, J. Price Wetherill, Wherry, D. N. White, Harry White, and Worrell—57.

A Fiend Hung.

FRANKLIN, Mo., June 21.—A young German girl, named Lizzie Koch, was ravished this morning by a negro named George Fields, near Augusta, Missouri, about ten miles west of this place. Field was followed by the sheriff and other officers, and arrested near La Bodie, and was taken back to Augusta and hung by a mob. Everything is quiet now. The negro is still hanging.

Family Difficulties in Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 22.—Isaac Freeze, a resident of the Eighth ward of this city, was shot by his wife on Friday night. She first attacked him with a poker, and then with a fire shovel. He took these away from her. She then drew a revolver and fired four shots, one ball striking him in the breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. Family difficulties are the cause.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The steamships Rhein, from Bremen, and Virginia, from Glasgow, have arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—The steamship Malta, from Boston, has arrived.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The steamers Adriatic, Calabria and Spain, from Liverpool, and Castalia, from Glasgow, have arrived.

—The June term of the United States Circuit Court, in Raleigh, North Carolina, adjourned on Saturday. The Grand Jury found forty-seven true bills.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873.

The Alleged Thefts in the War Department Denied.

Statements having recently been made that valuable papers relating to courts martial, army frauds, etc., had been abstracted from the War Department, a special inquiry was made to-day at the Adjutant General's office and the Bureau of Military Justice as to the truth of the reports. The reply was that the only information on the subject which had reached the officer in charge was through newspapers. The system of dealing with all papers received, and their preservation, was explained, showing that there could no be theft of any particular documents without the connivance of the clerks and watchmen, whose character for trust-worthiness is unquestioned. It was also ascertained that similar statements of loss or abstraction have heretofore been circulated by persons who have applied for, but been refused, particular documents to be used for private purposes. The Government, being the custodian of the archives, have made use of them only in furtherance of public interests. The Secretary of War, however, has taken steps to ascertain exactly how much truth, if any, there is in the rumors, and at the proper time the result will be made known.

THE INDIANS.

Commissioner Meacham on the Modocs.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A. B. Meacham, Chairman of the Peace Commission to treat with the Modocs, and who narrowly escaped the fate of his associates, General Canby and Dr. Thomas, is in this city, on his way to Fort Klamath, where the military commission for the trial of the captured members of the band will sit. Meacham can make no use of his right hand, the nerves of which were paralyzed by a ball through the wrist and forefinger. His left hand is twice its natural size, and there still remains a slight scar on the forehead from a ball, and from some cause a lump is on the right side of the head. Other wounds received on the war, inside and elsewhere have entirely healed. His story of the treachery which resulted in the death of Canby and Thomas, is but the reiteration of that already told. Meacham says that himself and the other Commissioners had full information of the fate in store for them, but as Canby and Thomas would not accept the warning, he could not remain behind while they went into anger. It was Captain Jack who gave the signal for the slaughter, and that old Schonchin attended to himself with pistol and knife. Of the issue of the forthcoming trial, he expresses no doubt that the Modocs who participated in the assassination will be convicted and executed. The effect of a virtual acquittal, or pardon after conviction, would be disastrous. With such a result before their eyes, the turbulence of the other tribes could not be restrained. The white men who massacred the Modoc prisoners should be hanged, Meacham thinks, on the same gallows with the Indian murderers. During the war the Modocs killed and wounded about three soldiers for every one of their own force. At this time numbering more than sixty-five, and that during the first three days' fight this band not only held out against eight hundred troops, armed with every appliance of modern warfare, but kept a passage open for their retreat which even the Warm Spring Scouts could not close. Meacham advises that those not guilty of participation in the massacre be remanded to their reservation, as to distribute them among other tribes would be punishment to some only. His idea of the best policy for the future is, that all tribal lines be abolished, and that the Indians be made amenable to our laws, and be placed on the same footing with other members of the community.

IN MEMORIAM.

Horace F. Clark.

NEW YORK, June 21.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, held to-day, on motion the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in these ways are not our ways to take from his friends and from his labors the Honorable Horace F. Clark, and we, who have known him well, desire to record on the pages where his name appears as one of the directors of this corporation for his loss as well as our tribute to his varied service; therefore,

Resolved, That we feel that one who has been so long a leader in the material enterprises of his country, and prominent among the chief men of its chief city, needs no recital of his works or character. The trusts he was filling, the position he had won, bear testimony weightier than words to his worth. In integrity that never was questioned, to the mental keenness, power and attainments manifested on many exacting fields, to that broad grasp of great undertakings of his time, which yet, with rare felicity, was associated with exceeding accuracy and mastery of details, and to that industry which resulted alike in his success and in his death.

Resolved, That we wish rather to record here our sense of his wise counsels and unremitting devotion to the interests of this company, our appreciation of the long and pleasant personal intercourse, and our loss of a friend whose fidelity was positive, and who, when he promised support, never wavered or forgot.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the family of our friend, and that this Committee will attend his funeral in a body.

GEO. MUNFORD, Secretary.

CHICAGO.

Excitement in the Corn Market.

CHICAGO, June 21.—During the past week a number of bushels of No. 2 corn, amounting in the aggregate to about 115,000 bushels, in two of the elevators here, have been posted on 'Change, as is required in such cases, as out of condition—heated. The natural effect on the corn market has been to create an unsettled feeling and to depress prices, and yesterday No. 2 corn sold at 27 cents per bushel, cash, which is the lowest point touched in this market for twelve years. There has been some feeling aroused among operators in corn, and charges have been made on 'Change and in the city press that the corn posted as heating was fraudulently posted for the benefit of certain interests and to the detriment of the trade. A resolution was introduced on 'Change to-day, which, under the rules, lies over until Monday, providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges, and if they find that there is good ground for them, instructing the attorney of the board to ascertain if there are grounds for legal proceedings against the parties making these postings.

RAILROADS.

Canadian Pacific.

TORONTO, June 21.—The *Mail*, a Government organ, this morning, says: "We are informed, on good authority, that a meeting of Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railroad has been called for the 4th of July, in Montreal, to ratify the agreement entered into with parties in England. It is believed the agreement is of a kind which will commend itself to the board, and that the country may confidently look forward to the success of the enterprise."

How a Car of Mail Matter was Burned.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The postmaster at Batavia has investigated the cause of the fire by which the seventeen bound mails from this city were destroyed, and reports that these through mails were placed in a common baggage car. They filled the rear end of the car from top to bottom for about one-third of its length. The rest of the car contained luggage. The door of the car at the rear end was an uncovered store pipe hole. The baggage man did not ride in the car from Rochester to Batavia, but was in the smoking car, and had left no one in his place. The flames were not discovered until the door was opened at Batavia, when the car was found to be in full blaze. Water was let in from the tank spout, and what was not burned was wet down. In concluding, the postmaster expresses his opinion that the fire was caused by wanton neglect on the part of the railroad men.

A Notorious Desperado Captured.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, June 21.—Maurice Portugal, a noted Mexican desperado, formerly Chief of Police of Matamoras, was arrested here to-day and remanded to the Mexican authorities on a demand of the authorities of that country under the extradition treaty, on the charge of having killed the Chief of Police of Matamoras, who had been appointed to succeed Portugal some time ago, and several policemen. During the revolution last year Portugal, at the head of a small party, sacked Rancheto and Bagdad, Mexico, and killed several citizens of those places, and has since been engaged in cattle stealing and plundering along the frontier with his confederates.

Bribery in a Libel Suit.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—The Hawkins-*Picayune* libel case, which has been going on for eight days before what is known as the Fourth District Court, terminated at 10 P. M. to-night. The jury returned a verdict of eighteen thousand dollars for Hawkins. Immediately after the adjournment two of the jury went to the *Picayune* office and acknowledged that they had been bribed, one receiving one hundred and twenty-five dollars. The other received an order for five hundred. The Pleasure Company will apply for a new trial.

Two Murderers Killed.

OMAHA, NEB., June 21.—Yesterday, two men, a negro and a white man, entered the house of Mr. O'Donnell, about two miles west of Sidney Station, Nebraska, and robbed the house and shot Mrs. O'Donnell, dangerously wounding her. A party started in pursuit of the robbers, and found them near Pattu Station, and killed both of them. The name of the white man is given as Phillips, and the negro is supposed to be E. Berry.

Female Suffrage.

CANANDAIGUA, June 21.—District Attorney Crowley to-day entered a *nolle prosequi* in each of the cases of the fourteen women indicted with Miss Anthony for illegal voting, and the court adjourned *sine die*.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Vote of Confidence in the Spanish Government Passed by the Cortes.

A COUNTER-REVOLUTION THREATENED.

Carlists Actively at Work in Cuba.

ANOTHER STEAM-SHIP DISASTER.

The Shah of Persia Seeking an Alliance.

BISMARCK AND THE PAPACY.

A U. S. Commissionership Vacant at Vienna.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER IN AFRICA.

Protestant Clergymen Persecuted in Mexico.

REVOLUTION IN JALISCO.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Object of the Shah's Visit.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The London *Telegraph* of the 9th has the following special:

BERLIN, June 7.—To-day I have received from high authority certain information in regard to the European tour of the Shah, which cannot fail to be of interest to your readers. I am assured that the journey was undertaken against the wish of the nobility and priesthood of Persia, and, moreover, that the chief object which His Majesty has in view is to secure the friendship and support of England in future political complications, the occurrence of which he believes to be inevitable. He is aware that the destinies of his country must be mainly influenced by two great European powers, one of which he fears, while he is disposed to trust the other. The political views and predictions of the Shah, I am further informed, are fully shared by his Prime Minister, who accompanies him in his travels, and who has the reputation of being a cultivated and intelligent statesman. The Shah desires, in view of certain eventualities, to arrive at a clear understanding with the British Government, and he brings with him to our shores an ardent desire not only to acquire our friendship, but to study our institutions. Could he be satisfied of England's firm support in difficulties that anticipates he would assuredly be prepared to identify his policy in Asiatic matters with ours, and he looks forward to the result of his visit to England with great but hopeful anxiety.

The *Telegraph*, in its issue of the 10th, says Prince Bismarck has declared in the German Parliament that it remains impossible, in the present circumstances, to fill up the post of German Envoy to the Vatican. The Government of the Empire, he added, would take no part in the next election to the Papacy, but further that event they would take steps to ascertain whether the successor to Pope Pius IX. had been legally elected.

Serious Railway Accident.

LONDON, June 21.—A serious accident occurred on the Midland Railway. A number of carriages were thrown from the rails and several persons killed and injured.

A Steamer Wrecked—Fifteen Persons Drowned.

LONDON, June 22.—The steamer Columbus, from Dublin for Holyhead, ran ashore on Saint Kene's Rock, near Holyhead, to day, and soon afterward broke in two amidships. She had on board two hundred passengers, of whom twelve were drowned. Three of the crew were also lost.

SPAIN.

Counter-Revolution.

(Special to N. Y. Herald.)

BIARRITZ, June 21.—Serrono, Marto, Caballero, Sir Rodas, Gaminde, Lu Sagasta and others residing here and in the neighborhood are endeavoring to organize a moderate party and secure possession of the Government of Spain. They have made overtures to the Carlists and to the ex-regents, now in the Republican service, intending, if they secure a sufficient force, to march on Madrid. Propositions of this nature were made to Elio, Dorregaray, Lizarraga and other leading Carlists, who all refuse to have any relations with Serrano or his partisans; but it is believed that many regular regiments of the Spanish army are now in the interest of this counter-revolution, and that the party intends to establish a Unitarian and conservative republic. The Carlists were told that should they not accept the proposition the northern provinces will be abandoned by them, and the troops withdrawn to the south of the Ebro, until the re-establishment of material order in Spain proper, when an invasion and a war of conquest against Navarre and the Basque country will be undertaken.

Meeting of Deputies.

MADRID, June 21.—A private meeting of the majority of the Assembly was held to-day, at which Senor Fi Y. Margall, President of the Council, was present, and delivered a strong speech. He demanded the adoption of a vigorous policy, and that extraordinary powers be conferred upon the Government, in order to enable it to deal with the bands of armed men conspiring for the overthrow of the republic.

Senor Castelar asked for a vote of confidence in the Government, which was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Reconstructing the Cabinet.

MADRID, June 22.—*Evening.*—Senor Margall has been conferring with the deputies of the majority in the Cortes in regard to the composition of he new cabinet. It is believed Estevanez will remain at the head of the War Department, and that Missonave, Palanca and Carvajal will accept portfolios.

Confidence in the Government.

The Constituent Cortes has passed a resolution expressing confidence in the present Government, but authorizing Senor Margall, President of the Ministry, to form a new one in case of a crisis. The Ministers have consequently tendered their resignations. Perfect tranquility prevails at the capital.

Affairs in Barcelona.

A committee of surveillance has been formed at Barcelona. The extreme Radicals there have telegraphed the Government requesting it not to order the soldiers guilty of insubordination to be shot.

MEXICO.

Revolution in Jalisco.

MATAMORAS, June 21.—The revolution in the State of Jalisco, headed by President Aguilas, growing out of the attempt of the State Government to collect the taxes for the past sixteen years, while the State was under the control of the Indian chieftain Lozudo, who was recently disposed of by the General Government, has assumed serious proportions, and General Polaceos has been sent with his command to assist in quelling it. General Carlos Fuero telegraphs to the Government that it will be impossible to restore order in Jalisco if the State authorities enforce these taxes, and it is believed that the State Government will have to abandon their collection or the Federal Government will suspend the State Government.

Protestant Clergymen Persecuted.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 17.—The Mexican press are discussing the question of a new ministry. They consider a change urgent, in view of the necessity which has arisen for the protection of Protestant clergymen in Mexico. The interference of the military is especially demanded for their defence in Orizaba from the fury of Catholic fanatics. The Protestant Bishop there was compelled to leave the place because his life was threatened. A riot occurred in Monella on account of the expulsion of Jesuits.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Exposition.

VIENNA, June 21.—Jackson S. Schultz has retired from the Chief Commissionership of the United States to the Exhibition, and Hon. John Jay, the American Minister, has sent a dispatch to Washington recommending the appointment of Mr. A. Garretteon, of Cleveland, Ohio. Garrettson was one of the suspended commissioners, and was re-appointed by Schultz as one of his assistants. General Van Buren has left Vienna, having abandoned all hope of being reinstated.

Emperor Francis Joseph visited the Exhibition yesterday, and passed through all the sections. His Majesty manifested great interest in the machinery exhibited in the American Department, and spent much time in its examination.

The weather is intensely hot.

AFRICA.

Sir Samuel Baker's Expedition.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *Herald* has a letter from Khartoum, April 30, confirming the news of the safety of Sir Samuel Baker and family, at Gatuka, in February. He had been reinforced by two hundred soldiers and the troops of the mercantile establishment, and would at once renew the march to the Albert Nyanza.

The negro Adam Pasbo, who, with two thousand Egyptian troops, attempted to protect the passage of caravans through Abyssinia, is said to have been surprised and lost three hundred guns and might be compelled to surrender. The report is considered doubtful, but reinforcements were sent him. The traveler Miant is said to have advanced south through the territory of Manbuttia, with the view of reaching the western shore of Albert Nyanza.

GERMANY.

Rumored Incapacity of Emperor William.

PARIS, June 22.—The *Union* newspaper publishes a rumor from Berlin that Emperor William is incapacitated for further duty, and that Crown Prince Frederick William will soon be proclaimed Regent.

Strasburg Still French.

PARIS, June 22.—The municipal election in Strasbourg resulted in the triumph of the anti-German candidates.

WEST INDIES.

The Carlists in Cuba.

HAVANA, June 21.—The *Tribune* says a Carlist Central Committee has been organized here. Large subscriptions have already been made, and considerable sums forwarded to priests in Spain conspiring in favor of Don Carlos.

FRANCE.

The Vendome Column.

PARIS, June 21.—Executions have been issued against the goods of Gustave Courbet, and they are to be sold to assist in defraying the expenses incurred in reconstructing the Vendome Column.

ITALY.

The Pope to Deliver an Allocution.

ROME, June 22.—The Pope is to deliver an allocution on Monday. The personal excommunication of King Victor Emanuel is expected to be pronounced.

FIRES.

Pottsville.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A dispatch from Pottsville says that a fire in that city yesterday caused the loss of two hundred thousand dollars, the insurance on which is forty-six thousand dollars, mainly in home companies. The fire began at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon in a planing mill on Laurel street, and soon the whole block between Second and Third streets, including thirty houses and Kapitzck's soap and tallow chandlery, were in flames, which swept across Laurel street, licking up wagon and blacksmith shops, stores, dwellings and the Sun Inn. Engines from neighboring cities were telegraphed for, and with their aid and by tearing down some exposed buildings, the fire was confined to the two blocks bounded by Minersville, High, Second and Third streets. Blazing shingles carried by the high winds from this fire alighted upon Webber's building on Centre street, six blocks away, dividing the attention of the firemen, but the flames here were soon extinguished. All business was suspended during the fire. One child was killed and another seriously injured while escaping from the flames, and several firemen were seriously injured.

Passaic.

PATERSON, N. J., June 21—Midnight.—A great fire broke out in Passaic about eleven o'clock to-night. It started in Yeurance's livery stable, east of the Aquachannock House, and was the work of an incendiary, who was seized by Captain Bird W. Spencer, but escaped by making a vigorous fight and stabbing Spencer, who is, however, not seriously injured. The hotel, owned by Herman Satuling, and kept by Henry Leins, was burned to the ground. Tee post office, Van Riper's drug store, Demorest's paint shop, a plumber shop, and two other places of business were destroyed, involving a loss of about $100,000, including the hotel.

The flames extended northerly along the Erie Railway, destroying the hotel stables and offices of City Surveyor Sutherland and City Clerk Hopper, thence to the long row of one and two-story buildings, extending to Jefferson street, and occupied as saloons, stores, and dwellings.

A crowd of roughs came from Paterson with the train conveying the steam fire engine, and depredations to what the great fire had spared alarm and excitement prevailed throughout the village.

The Erie depot was not burned. It was so threatened at first that the agent and telegraph operator abandoned their offices, but soon returned.

A Paterson hook and ladder company tore down part of the last block of buildings and stopped the further progress of the flames. The fire was stopped at about 1:40 A. M.

It is reported that a white and a black man, who were asleep in Yeurance's stable, are missing and are believed to have perished in the flames.

PATERSON, N. J., June 22.—Two men were burned to death in Yeurance's livery stable, one a half-witted colored man and the other a youth of twenty years, Henry Cotes. The loss is not as large as at first estimated. The property was saved than was supposed. Total losses are about $70,000, and the insurance $42,000.

Saltsburg, Mich.

DETROIT, June 22.—The Huron Salt and Lumber Company's works, at Saltsburg, near Bay City, were entirely destroyed by fire at midnight on Saturday, together with 1,300 barrels of salt and a million and a half of lumber. The loss is $125,000.

Extensive forest fires are reported in various parts of northern Michigan, and a repetition of the disasters of October, 1871, are feared. A wide-spread shower is needed to avert the danger.

Gilberton, Pa.

POTTSVILLE, PA., June 22.—A disastrous fire is raging at Gilberton, having originated in the forest along the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The fire has been in progress for some days, destroying a vast amount of timber on the south side of Bear Ridge, but to-day it struck with a terrific shoot over Mahony mountain, and fell on Gilberton, destroying twenty-five houses belonging to the Hickory Run Company, and turning over thirty families out without shelter. The fire spread with such rapidity that the occupants could not save the furniture. Travel is stopped on the township road. The breaker, the coal shutes, boilers, and numerous structure, is in imminent danger of destruction. Men, women and children are doing all in their power to stay the flames, but as yet without success.

Fishkill Mountains.

FOUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 22.—An extensive fire is raging in the forest on Fishkill mountains, which has already traveled nearly five miles and burned thousands of cords of wood.

THE CHOLERA.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—The first case of genuine Asiatic cholera in this city occurred to-day, the victim being a colored woman.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—It is reported to-night, though not on official authority, that six cases of cholera originated in this city to-day. The report comes from private sources, and its truthfulness cannot now be verified.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—The weather to-day was clear and hot. There were only nineteen interments to-day, against twenty-four yesterday. Of these fourteen died of cholera. Reports from the surrounding country state that the disease still prevails, but in the country it has rarely proved fatal.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—The weather to-day was the hottest of the season. The thermometer stood at 94, but the weather was clear and bright, and there has been a marked decrease in the deaths from cholera. The whole number of interments was nineteen, of which nine were from cholera. It is the general belief that the epidemic has run its course here, and will rapidly disappear, but reports from the surrounding country along the lines of railroad are still very gloomy.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Up to 6 P. M., fourteen deaths from disease of the bowels, six classed as cholera, were reported for the day at the health office.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—There were Three cases of death reported as cholera at the Health Office, to-day, two of them children and one an old man. The mortality is almost exclusively among the very young and very old, from this disease, up to the present.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 21.—The mortuary list from cholera shows fifty-nine deaths, of which forty-eight were colored. We have the same drizzling, unfavorable weather, with fitful sunshine, to-day. Many think it had reached the worst on Friday.

NASHVILLE, June 22.—The mortality to-day from cholera was fifty-two, against fifty-nine yesterday. There was clear and apparently healthy weather all day.

Berlin.

BERLIN, June 21.—A dispatch from Dantzic says forty-two Polish raftsmen on the Vistula were attacked by cholera, and twenty-five of them died. Of the remaining seventeen, four have entirely recovered. Another Lazaretto has been established at Port Neufahr Wasser, four miles from Dantzic.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The first case of supposed Asiatic cholera is that of a colored woman. It is said six similar cases were reported last night, by the Board of Health, and that they are in the most filthy localities.

Treviso.

ROME, June 21.—Several cases of cholera are reported in the provinces of Treviso. The authorities are taking precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

Roustchouk.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—The cholera has appeared at Roustchouk, in the province of Bulgaria.

—There is considerable excitement in Washing, D. C., over the discovery of alleged irregularities in the adjustment of the Montana war claims.

NEW YORK.

The Polaris Search Expedition—Stokes' Case Not to be Tried Until October—Fall of a Derrick—An Entire Family Poisoned—Illicit Distillery Seized—Funeral of Horace H. Cl

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....R. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$10 00
Do. for six months.....5 00
Do. for three months.....2 50
Do. for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—*Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.*
KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 39.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 115¼@115¼.

THE sentiment of the people on the "back pay" grab was pretty fairly set forth in the resolution of the Maine Republicans, which denounced the whole affair and demanded the repeal of the act, —"immediate and unconditional repeal." As Maine has spoken so will others speak when their delegated representatives assemble.

AN institution for the nurture of deserted infants between the ages of a week and three and a half years, has just been established in Philadelphia. The particular object is the raising of the motherless infants that have heretofore been sent to the almshouse, a considerable number of whom have perished, because of destitution and neglect before they could be sent there.

THE Captain of the *Murillo* who ran down the *Northfleet* and caused the death of hundreds, has been suspended by the Spanish Admiralty Court for nine months. The decision in the *Atlantic* case was thought to be bad enough, but these Spaniards have developed an inhumanity and an utter disregard of the value of life that entitles them to the palm. Such a Court ought to be under the waves with the poor victims of the *Northfleet*.

THE attention of the Secretary of War having been called to the statement about certain records alleged to have been abstracted from the War Department, he has instituted a search to ascertain whether they have been actually carried away or only mislaid. It is due to Secretary Belknap to say that whatever has been done in the way of carrying off official records was done before he became Secretary of War. The result of General Belknap's investigation will be awaited with interest.

THE statistics of mortality from Nashville and Memphis indicate that the cholera has really become epidemic there, and that it may spread elsewhere. In the light of such facts, it is the duty of our Health authorities at once to use every exertion so that we may avoid an epidemic here. It is hardly possible that Pittsburgh will be free entirely from a visit of the scourge, and if we are to escape lightly it can only be done through the utmost vigilance upon the part of our Health authorities, and a determined effort among the people to bring the city to a cleanly condition. The work of renovation cannot come too soon.

THE people will not have an opportunity to vote on the new Constitution this year, as the Convention by a close vote has decided to adjourn from Friday of this week until the third Tuesday of October—just one week too late for the general State election. The reasons for this delay are that the articles on Legislature, the Judiciary Railroads, and Private Corporations have not been fully decided upon, and the Convention desires to give these important subjects further consideration. It is contended that this cannot be properly done in the time allotted to the Convention previous to the October election and there is no desire for haste.

THE Civil Service rules were modified in several important particulars at the last Cabinet meeting. In the first, "arbitrary removal" is forbidden. Next, "female clerks, copyists and counters at $900 a year" are excluded from the competitive list, and are made appointive instead of being allowed to compete; third, the Board of Examiners have been granted privilege to choose outside of three persons, designated in certain cases. Heretofore they have been compelled to select from three, but the modification has been made, it is said, to allow a consideration of claims based on war service. If that is its extent, this last modification is in every way a worthy one. The modifications are all judicious, and will tend to make the people have greater confidence in the code.

WITHOUT apologizing for the part Republican Congressmen have taken in the interest of the "salary grab," it is but fair to state that of the thirty-two Representatives who have returned their back pay, twenty-five are Republicans and seven Democrats. The House was composed of one hundred and twenty-seven Republicans to one hundred and thirteen Democrats and Liberals. In other words, while the Democratic members were to the Republicans in the proportion of 1 to 1 1-8, the Democrats who returned their back pay were to the Republicans who returned it in the proportion of 1 to 3½. Or, to put it in another form, 1 in every 16 of the Democrats returned the grab, and 1 in every 5 of the Republicans. At the same time it is to be remembered that a larger proportion of the Democrats than of Republicans voted for the salary bill. When Democrats attempt to fasten the odium of the salary grab upon Republicans, let these facts be borne in mind.

MISS MARY CARPENTER, the English lady-philanthropist, sets an example worthy of imitation by all reformers. It is too often the case that persons who enthusiastically undertake any reform, pursue their object on theoretical rather than practical principles, forgetting the real difficulties in the way, and forever encountering obstacles that might have been avoided by a judicious course. Miss Carpenter is eminently practical in her ideas, and has a way of illustrating and demonstrating how they may be carried out that wins favor for her cause wherever she goes. Prison Reform is her special work, and her visit to this country has already given a fine impulse and awakened more general interest in this direction that is certain to be productive of the greatest good. Her aim is nothing short of a revolution in the present state of affairs, but because that cannot come at once, she does not forget to urge and secure all the possible improvement in the present system, trusting to the gradual awakening to ultimately bring about all that is desired. In this is her success, and in this she deserves imitation.

THE Maine Republicans honored the editorial fraternity by the nomination of Nelson W. Dingley, Jr., an old journalist, as their candidate for Governor, and gave him a staunch platform to stand upon, by the adoption of a series of brief but emphatic and clear-ringing resolutions. The first and second resolutions declare that the history of the Republican party has shown its usefulness, and that it is the true party of Reform. The third demands rigid economy in the administration of the government. The fourth calls for a repeal of the act increasing the salaries of Congressmen. The fifth condemns in the strongest terms the practice of loading appropriation bills with irrelevant and objectionable amendments. The sixth declares against any further grants of public lands or credit to canals or railroads. The seventh applauds the action of Congress in fearlessly prosecuting the Credit Mobilier investigation. The eighth regrets and deprecates the increase of private legislation. The ninth and tenth commend the administration of the retiring Governor, and express confidence in the nominee of the Convention. Dingley will make an excellent Governor, or his future record will greatly belie his past.

AN EVENING contemporary devotes half a column to an article intended to prove that no permanent Exposition could be maintained in Pittsburgh short of an expense of one million dollars, and that really such an exhibition is not needed, because our "forty miles of manufactories themselves" are enough to show the world what we can do. This argument of the opponent of an Exposition might have carried some weight with it, if our contempory had not in conclusion admitted that a "temporary exhibition" was highly desirable as a means of showing to the world the *variety* of our manufactures, which was "frequently lost sight of." Iron, glass, and mining are easily seen, but our unusual facilities for the production of malleable iron, machinery, wood work, textile manufactures, &c., are not so manifest, and these might be well illustrated in a temporary exhibition. Now that's exactly what is the object of the proposed Exposition—to exemplify our facilities, to show the variety, the beauty, the usefulness of our manufactures, and to concentrate this in an exposition where the visitor may see at a glance what we can do, without having to travel through "forty miles of manufactories," and even then being only able to see a few of our leading productions. If all this can be done in a temporary display, what good reason can be urged against a permanent Exposition, which would not only be for the information of strangers, but would as well prove an incentive to our workers, and encourage a worthy emulation that would be worth a vast deal more than the cost of establishing the enterprise. That is what we want the Exposition for; and as other cities have tested the value of such institutions, Pittsburgh is not about to tread on unknown ground. As to our contemporary's statement of cost, it loses weight in the face of the fact that the Cincinnati Exposition was put on a fair footing with less than one hundred thousand dollars, and that other cities have done as well.

THE SCEPTRE OF POWER.

We are gratified to notice that the Press of the country is thoroughly arousing to the realization of the important influence our iron trade is destined to exert on the fortunes of the country. The policy of protecting American industry, by means of tariff duties, because it fostered iron development in this State, has been traduced and opposed, even by a portion of the American Press. The term "Pig Iron Policy" has been used, as an expression of sarcasm and reproach, but the time has come when it is justified, and when it has in it the promise of the country's financial redemption. Had this policy not been pursued, we might have seen our day of advantage, but would not have been able to take advantage of it. Now, we have, in some measure, developed our resources, and have prospected our iron producing territory, and can, as the demand increases, expand our production almost indefinitely. In a word, thanks to the policy of protection, we are in a position to take advantage of our opportunities, and can meet such demand as shall be made upon us. By the optomist, this may be regarded as one of the compensations of the war. It compelled a policy of protection, because of the Government's necessity; out of this has grown a great iron producing interest; now, in the time of need, this promises to turn the flow of gold, and give us the balance of trade.

Ten years ago, the possibility of such a condition of affairs as we now have was not thought of even by the most shrewd and observing. To-day, it is admitted on every side. Mr. Bell, President of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, says: "The future of the trade depends on the continuance of causes which are in their nature exceptional." Again he says: "England holds the supremacy in the iron trade of the world by a precarious tenure." He does not think any great progress in iron production is to be looked for in continental Europe, owing to the same causes of limitation which apply to England. England would appear to disregard any rivalry in the old, but the real danger, Mr. Bell says, lies in the "immense and undoubted resources of the Western hemisphere." Upon this point he is very emphatic. "In ores of the finest description," he said, "the resources of the United States were unlimited, while, as regarded coal, our own wealth was in comparison but poverty."

The London *Times*, which is not apt to depreciate the commercial resources of Great Britian, commenting on these statements, observes: "We have at present an invaluable advantage in the aptitude and traditional skill of our workmen. But the Americans are nearly enough allied to Englishmen to commend before long any capacities possessed by English artisans, and we should find it very difficult to hold our own against them. It is evident from the President's address that the ironmasters are watching anxiously the course of the coal trade, and that they feel their supremacy in the market is at stake."

As against these admitted facts, the consolation is taken, that we will produce pig iron for English manufacture, and receive, in return, the manufactured iron. This is precisely what we ought not to do. We practiced that form of economy with cotton, until the country was well nigh ruined. Every argument that is now alleged against the policy of transporting corn long distances, and buying manufactured articles in return, is just as forcible against this idea. Among the best iron ores produced in this country are those of the Lake Superior region. But if you ask a manufacturer why they do not manufacture iron there, he will answer that they have no coal,—and that it costs more to transport the coal to where the iron is, than to bring the iron to the coal. England, and the continent of Europe must have iron, and this iron can only be used in its manufactured form. Pig iron is bulky, crude, and, relatively speaking, less able to bear the expense of transportation than manufactured iron. To send it abroad, and have it manufactured there, and then receive a portion of the manufactured iron back again, would be to pay the cost of two trips across the ocean, with all the incidental expenses of handling and manufacture. It is evident that our true policy is, to develop our manufactories, and only export in the manufactured form. But if pig iron is shipped, we urgently demand that the protective policy shall hold good, in order that the home demand for manufactured iron may be supplied from our home manufactories.

The policy we thus advocate in behalf of iron, we urge in behalf of wool, cotton and all articles which are produced in the country, and sent abroad for manufacture. We are as ready to sustain the claims of the various other articles produced in the country, and which, if protected, will be manufactured here, as we are to urge the claims of iron. The entire policy of protectionists is, to further the prosperity of the country, by having our raw material manufactured here. The more swiftly we develop manufactures of all kinds, the sooner we will be independent of Europe, and with it, prosperous at home.

But while there has been comparative lethargy in developing some forms of manufacture, we are gratified to state that a large amount of capital has been concentrated on the manufacture of iron, and the business may be said to have passed its infancy, and to be assuming the vigor of manhood. But with all the development, both in the scope of producing, and in the extent and process of manufacture, only so much has been accomplished as serves to reveal that very much more remains to be done. In several States, iron ore, of very superior quality, with coal of good grade, contiguous, has been discovered. It is believed that the discoveries made embrace but a small proportion of the iron ore and coal contained in the country. In other words, an inexhaustible supply of the needed minerals is believed to exist, and hence, the conclusion is reached that America must eventually become the great iron producing country of the world. And, if it be an iron producing country, it ought to abound in manufactures as well.

We have only to keep these facts in mind to be impressed with several very important conclusions. 1. That America may yet become the great financial centre of the world. This has often been argued on other and more general data. But if we control the iron market, we of necessity shall compel a flow of specie into the country. With it the time must come when the exchanges of the world shall centre here,—just in what city or cities, we cannot say. 2. The iron product of this country is the power that will change the financial current. This need not be argued. If we send abroad the manufactured iron, or manufacture enough for home uses, and export our pig iron for cash, we shall be able to overcome the balance of trade. 3. The policy of protection has reudered it possible for us to meet the demand upon us. Without it, the mining and smelting of iron would have been comparatively undeveloped in this country. As it is, we are capable of responding to foreign demands. And 4. The Republican party gave the country the policy of protection. On this we need offer no comment.

POLITICAL NOTES.

OLD times seem to be coming again. Here are Gideon J. Pillow and Isham J. Harris mentioned as among the prominent candidates for Governor of Tennessee.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* announces its intention to treat any man who announced himself as an independent candidate in the State campaign "as an active co-perator in the attempt to give the State over to the control of the blacks."

WITH Andy Johnson Governor of Tennessee, and General Butler Governor of Massachusetts, there would be great danger that the peaceful and friendly relations now existing between these two sovereign States might be interrupted. Voters should think of this.

THE following is the Columbiana county Republican ticket:—Representative—Ephraim S. Holloway; Auditor—Joseph J. Scroggs; Treasurer—Daniel W. Firestone; Sheriff—Joseph D. Foulkes; Commissioner—Hiram Gaver; Infirmary Director—Jesse D. Chandler; Coroner—Samuel Bidger.

THE following is the Republican ticket of Lawrence county:—Assembly, E. S. N. Morgan; Sheriff, James McWilliams; Treasurer, Forbes Holton; Commissioner, Robert Menard; Register and Recorder, James Crowl; Jury Commissioner, Jas. Moffat; Auditor, Layfayette Baldwin; Coroner, J. K. Pollock.

THE Republicans of Crawford county have placed the following ticket in the field: For State Senator, George K. Anderson; for Representatives, Frederick Bates, M. W. Oliver, Jr.; for Treasurer, B. F. Siebbins; for Commissioner, I. Broomfield Gerow; for County Auditor, E. R. B. Sackett; for Jury Commissioner, E. Skeels.

A TELEGRAM from New Orleans says that it is not General Beauregard who signed the recent address in New Orleans to the people of Louisiana for a re-union of all elements favourable to the welfare of the State and the rights of the colored people, but a Republican politician of the same name, who is no relation to the former.

THE Republicans of Snyder county have nominated from the following ticket:—Senator—B. F. Waggonseller; Assembly—G. Alfred Schoch; Commissioner—Joel Row; Associate Judge—B. L. Raudenbush; Jury Commissioner—A. S. Helfrich; Auditor—Jeff. Hall; Register and Recorder—M. Vanzandt, Freemasonry—Jere. Crouse; District Attorney—L. N. Meyers.

THE published return of the last census are by no means confined to mere population statistics, but abound with interesting facts illustrative of the social and physical progress of the country. Not the least noteworthy of these is the proof furnished that "protection does protect." The decade of 1860 showed that from 1850 to 1860 under a strictly revenue tariff, the increase in the number of manufacturing establishments throughout the country was nine per cent., while between 1860 and 1870, under protection, the increase was at the rate of twenty-four per cent. Here is a nut for the free-traders to crack.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

THE California people are wondering how they shall vote. The new election law is very particular in requiring that the tickets shall be 12 inches long, and that the printing matter shall be "single leaded" and in long primer type. Now, in San Francisco, 62 officers are to be voted for, and their names and those of the offices which they seek cannot possibly be printed on a 12 inch ticket in legal form. It is simply a typographical impossibility, and if the code manufacturers had consulted some printer, before meddling with what they did not understand, they would have escaped the perpetration of a grave absurdity.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A USURY LAW, fixing the rate of interest at 7 per cent. has been passed by the Connecticut Senate

IN the cities of Pesth and Buda 304 cases of cholera occurred during the first two weeks of May, with 113 deaths.

A PHILADELPHIA bar-keeper has contributed $2,000 of a prize won by him in the Havana Lottery to the funds of an inebriate asylum.

THE old Cross Keys Hotel at Intercourse, Pa. built in 1776, has just been demolished, and its logs for the most part were as solid as when first cut.

A MRS. ROSA CANNING has been indicted in Binghamton for the murder of her mother, occupying a year in working out her fiend design of a decisive settlement with the old lady.

MISS VICTORIA VOKES received a severe injury while playing "Black-Eyed Susan" at the Boston theatre last Saturday night. In one of the tableaux of the play she fell from an elevation, breaking her collar-bone. On Monday and Tuesday evenings, the bone having worked itself back in place, she played as usual, but on Wednesday night she fainted during the performance.

THE steamer Tuscarora, of the United States Navy, is being fitted up at San Francisco, to make deep-sea soundings in the Pacific, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of a cable between the United States and Japan. This is done in accordance with a provision for the purpose made at the last session of Congress. The Tuscarora is expected to sail early in July, and will begin her surveys in the neighborhood of Puget Sound, proceeding thence to the Aleutian Islands, and from there to Japan.

INVENTORS and Patent Solicitors are notified of a change in the rulings of the Patent Office in reference to *caveats*. The filing of a caveat and the payment of ten dollars fee, entitles the inventor to notice by the office if within a year any other inventor files a conflicting application. The new ruling of the office is that if a caveat is not renewed at the expiration of the year, the invention is open to the public. This will probably take inventors by surprise, but they can, by prompt action in making annual renewals of caveats, protect their secrets from being divulged.

THE expression "broken heart" is generally used in a figurative sense, it not being supposed that such a thing as an actual broken heart was ever known, but a real case of this kind has come to light. It occurred in Louisville. Two twin brothers, noted for their attachment and devotion to each other, were recently separated by death. The survivor was inconsolable. His grief overpowered him, and he became subject to fainting fits, showed symptoms of delirium, and soon died. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that the ascending *vena cava* was broken, and the sac surrounding the heart was full of blood.

THERE are 595 blast furnaces in the country, distributed as follows:—Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 5; Connecticut, 7; New York, 52; New Jersey, 10; Ohio, 96; Indiana, 8; Illinois, 3; Michigan, 39; Wisconsin, 14; Missouri, 17; Maryland, 24; Virginia, 30; West Virginia, 3; Kentucky, 33; Tennessee, 22; North Carolina, 11; Alabama, 12; Georgia, 6; Pennsylvania, 194. From these must be deducted the number abandoned, as follows:—Pennsylvania, 4; Vermont, 3; New York, 5; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 11; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1; Kentucky, 6; Alabama, 1. Total, 34, leaving 561 in full operation, building or repairing.

NEW YORK has a new law of marriage, which is causing some commotion there. The clergyman or authorized official who performs the marriage ceremony is required to examine the high contracting parties in reference to their age, residence, responsibility, and other interesting matters, and for this purpose is authorized to administer oaths. If either the bride or groom indulge in willful misrepresentation, they are liable to prosecution for perjury. It is the latter provision of the law which causes the chief trouble in New York, and our contemporaries there are engaged in guessing to what extent lovers will go in giving their testimony rather than relinquish matrimony. The "age" and "responsibility" are considered as containing the most germs of difficulty.

THE New Orleans *Times* denies that there is or has been any Asiatic cholera in that city, and insists that there is not a healthier city in the country. Upon the basis of this assertion it vigorously assails Governor Kellogg for issuing his quarantine proclamation, and pronounces the quarantine a useless and expensive humbug. It makes, in this connection, the remarkable assertion that, for several years together, when New Orleans was without quarantine regulations, the city was exempted from yellow fever visitations, but when such regulations were strictly enforced the disease invariably prevailed. The principal objection, however, which the *Times* makes to the quarantine is the fact that it is still further restricting commerce, which was suffi cieutly trammeled before.

BROOKLYN is at last relieved from a disgrace which has been borne only too patiently. For many years past the remains of the American prisoners who died during the Revolution on the British prison-ships, in the Wallabout Bay (now largely occupied by the Navy yard), have been exposed in a neglected and dilapidated tomb on Hudson avenue, near the Navy yard. These have now been removed to a substantial tomb, erected on the western slope of Fort Greene. The situation is peculiarly appropriate, as it is near one portion of the American lines in the famous but disastrous battle of Long Island. If now the city would take steps to preserve in some manner the ruins of the old stone house where the Maryland regiment, under Lord Sterling, made the desperate stand that saved a large part of the fugitive Continental Army in that battle, it would be doing a creditable act.—*New York Times.*

PERSONAL.

THERE is a man in Southport named Scheikugh sankliatt.

A PIECE of President Grant's handiwork as a tanner is being exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition.

EX-JUDGE LAWRENCE, who was defeated in the recent Illinois judicial election, has resumed the practice of law in Chicago.

MRS. CRITTENDEN, the widow of Laura Fair's victim, is supporting herself by keeping a boarding house in San Francisco.

BARONESS MEYER DE ROTHSCHILD sends a weekly supply of flowers to the London Hospital from her estate at Mentmore.

PRINCE TORLONIA, the Roman banker, has offered his villa to Father Beckx, General of the Jesuits, and his followers.

QUEEN VICTORIA gives much of her time while at Balmoral to visiting the people of the vicinity, especially those related to her personal attendants.

THE estate of the late William H. Boardman, of Boston, has already divided $2,800,000, and there is a balance yet in the hands of the executors.

LADY MARY HERBERT, sister to the Earl of Pembroke, has entered the Roman Catholic Church. She will soon marry a rich Catholic gentleman.

THE Marquis of Lorne's scheme to establish a fund out of which to augment the small salaries of clergymen of the Church of England, is not received with favor.

IT is reported that R. W. Allison, son of the editor of the Steubenville *Herald*, has been appointed Secretary to John A. Bingham, who goes as Minister to Japan.

THE Duke of Wellington's estates at Illora, Spain, are called "the foreign territory" by the peasants thereabouts, though they have always denounced the presentation of the land to the former "Iron Duke."

THE St. Catherines (Canada) *Times* announces that Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President, arrived at the Stevenson House, in that place, on Friday last, and proposes to remain a few weeks—perhaps all summer.

THE Boston *Herald* suggests that Frank Walworth became a parricide in consequence of reading his father's works. The general impression, however, is that it was in consequence of his early inexperience of the skill and vigor of his father as a rattanist.

THE sons and widow of Stephen A. Douglas have begun an action in the Superior Court at Chicago against Susan W. Harris and Robert Williams, to set aside a judgment for $20,628 96, obtained against them by the defendants, alleging that there is nothing due.

JOHN GORGAN, the lunatic, who while in England several months ago attempted to gain admission to Queen Victoria, proclaiming that he was that lady's husband, was sent to his home in Newark, N. J., and afterwards confined in the lunatic asylum from whence he recently escaped.

GEN. MACKENZIE is said to be about the best wounded man in the army. He has had a bullet through his lungs which has greatly diminished his conversational powers; he has lost the use of his fingers; he has been perforated by an Indian arrow, and a large assortment of bullets received during the Rebellion.

GOVERNOR JEWELL is devoting himself with might and main to learn French, and says he will talk French before he gets to St. Petersburg, "or bust." The New Orleans *Times* tenderly hopes he will not "bust," but "preserve his late integument-us integrity and be an ornament worthy of his name to the diplomatic service of the country."

MISS RYE has been given, rent free for two years, the house in Great Coram street, London, in which the mysterious murder was done several months ago. She will use it as a house of reception for destitute children. The Charity Commissioners, who own the building, have strangely been forced to aid Miss Rye's benevolent labors by the popular belief that the house is haunted.

EX-GOVERNOR HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON was given a complimentary dinner last Saturday by about fifty members of the Macon bar, presided over by their senior, the venerable Washington Poe, and responded at length to the first regular toast: "The State of Georgia: The ability, dignity and purity of her Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments, illustrated in the services of her gifted son, Herschel V. Johnson."

THE finest looking class of men in Vienna, says a letter from there, are the Hungarians. There are a great many Hungarian regiments here, and the men average fully five inches more in height than the Austrians. The Hungarian officers are proud of their personal appearance, and walk the streets, or stroll through the gardens with the air of those who know that they are the objects of personal admiration. Their uniforms are also gay and attractive.

GEN. WM. O. BUTLER, of Mexican War celebrity, who has lived at Carrollton, Ky., for seventy-six years, has two brothers, one 84 and the other 78, and also a cousin who is 90 years of age—all residing in the same town. In 1848, and while in Mexico, the General was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. Cass. He has since been remaining quietly at his home in Carrolton, and, although in his 83d year, never walks less than six miles a day for exercise.

THE Prince de Joinville, in a late speech at Langres, quoted President Lincoln as having told him, in response to a question as to his policy: "I have no settled policy. This is my line of conduct: when the tent of Government is shaken I try to secure it by fixing a fresh peg to stay it, or else I hammer at the others to drive them deeper." The Prince then asserted that he only wished to keep the "tent of Government" steady, and would endeavor to supply new pegs or strengthen the hold of old ones to effect his purpose.

THE De Forest gold medal, given yearly to that member of the senior class in Yale College who shall write or deliver the best English oration, was awarded on Friday to Frank Bigelow Tarbell, of West Groton, Mass. The same gentleman is the valedictorian of the class. These two honors have been achieved by the same person but one before. Leander T. Chamberlain, of the class of 1865, won them both. He also was from Massachusetts. He is now pastor of the New England Church in Chicago.

LOUIS NAPOLEAN'S private estate amounts to $2,000,000. Nobody at all familiar with his opportunities for making money ever credited the yarns about his poverty. Whenever he wanted to turn an honest penny, he housed himself at the Tuileries, and let the report go forth that he was ill. The Paris Bourse responded at once, like a fine chord to the touch of a master. Stocks tumbled, and his majesty's agents bought. In the Spring of 1867, an American speculator made over two hundred thousand francs on an intimation of the Emperor's approaching "indisposition." There was no chance for Louis Napoleon to die very poor.

THE death of the Countess Teresa Spaur is announced from Vienna. Her name is remembered chiefly in connection with that of His Holiness the Pope, who, on the outbreak of the revolution in Rome in 1848, after the assassination of Count Rossi, escaped in a private carriage and made his way to Gaeta, the first town in the Neapolitan territory. The Countess just decreased was the lady who, at no little personal risk to herself, conveyed the Pope safely out of Rome on that occasion, disguised as a footman, or as his domestic chaplain. Pope Pius has always regarded her good offices with grateful recollection, and her last hours were gladdened by the benediction of His Holiness.

THE New York *Post* says, the late Horace F. Clark was undoubtedly a victim of overwork, having for years borne a responsible and active part in many corporations. At the time of his death he was President of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company and Union Pacific Railroad Company. He was a director in many companies, among which we recall the New York Central and Hudson, New York and Harlem, New York, New Haven and Hartford, Toledo, Wabash and Western, Erie and Pittsburgh, Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh, Western Union Telegraph Company, and Union Trust Company, besides several banks and insurance companies.

ONE of the links that bound us to the historic days of our wars with Great Britain was severed yesterday at the grave of General Horatio Gates Stevens. Born in 1778, he was named after "the hero of Saratoga," who long wore laurels that belonged of right to Arnold, but lost them when he conspired to secure Washington's place. In the war of 1812, Major Stevens commanded the fort at Castle Garden. One cannot but smile at the reminiscence, as he looks on the comfortable little round tower of brick that has since been vocal with the strains of Jenny Lind, Sontag, and Mario, and is now resonant with the chatter of emigrants. A Columbiad of to-day would shatter its walls in less time than the story could be told.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

THE obituary record of the past few weeks includes several distinguished names. Among them are Frederick Ludwig G. von Raumer, the eminent German historian, whose reputation is world-wide; Philippe de Sartiges, who has left several works on political economy of high repute; Baron von Kubeck, the Austro-Hungarian diplomatist; John Camden Hotton, the well-known London bookseller and publisher; Frederick Pinckney, for forty years Deputy State Attorney of Baltimore, and son of the distinguished lawyer and statesman, Wm. Pinckney; Hafil Pasha, Grand Master of Artillery in the Ottoman army, who created the Ordnance Department of Turkey; Joseph Brech, for many years President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and Wolfgang Menzel, one of the greatest political writers Germany has ever produced. He was a violent opponent of Goethe, Hegel and Voss, and held his grounds for many years, but was finally overthrown by Henrich Heine, who made him a laughing stock all over Germany.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Ralston, Solicitor.

MAGNETIC WATER.
STERLING MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
STERLING MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
STERLING MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
Cures Paralysis, Rheumatism Neuralgia, all Kidney Diseases, Gravel, Dyspepsia, and regulates the Bowels, cleanses the Blood, imparts Life and Vitality to the digestive organs, and invigorates the whole nervous system.
Sold only at JAMES E. BURNS & CO., Drug Store and Family Medicine Depot, corner Penn and Sixth streets. jel6

Perils of Sun-Fishing in Ireland.
The London *Telegraph*, of June 6, tells a curious story of the perils of deep sea angling in Irish waters, in which five fisherman lost their lives in pursuit of a sun-fish:
"The sun-fish, though occasionally caught with a hook and bait, is generally speared or harpooned like the whale. It derives its name from being usually seen in fine weather from long distances shining on the surfaces of the sea, and basking, as it were, in the heat. The oil from one of these creatures is said to be worth £20 ($100), and it is no wonder that the prospect of such a prize tempted the fishermen of Shark Island, on the Irish coast, to make an effort for its capture. A short time ago a crew started off in pursuit of this valuable quarry. They succeeded in spearing the fish, which, from its strength and weight, they were then obliged to play, the wounded monster being able to drag the boat several miles' distance, keeping up its pace for three or four hours. The fish was ultimately to all appearances tired out, and the men began to haul him up in order to lash him to the gunwale of their craft. A second harpoon was driven into him in order that he might be more securely lashed, when, with a sudden effort he snapped the barb of the spear, got his head free, and dashed off at such a rate of speed that the coil of rope on which he pulled went more than two inches into the gunwale of the boat. Then ensued the catastrophe. The rope got entangled round the legs of one of the fisherman who was paying it out, and he was whipped overboard in a second. His companions rushing over to save him, the boat was upset and nine men were thrown into the water. Of these five were drowned; the rope, on being pulled in, having attached to it the body of the unfortunate man who had been caught in the coil."

Observations on Life.
We have seen many a favorite son or daughter hastening to the grave under some undermining chronic disease. It may be Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or some other malady of less fatal tendency. What are you doing for it we would ask? "Nothing," perhaps would be the answer! Why, who ever heard of such logic as that? Do nothing and expect the disease to get well! "Oh, well, some one told us it was Consumption, and Consumption could not be cured." That fatal belief has allowed thousands to pass to untimely graves. We do not say they were killed, they may not have been deceived, but there was a time in the case when it was curable. Did you never hear of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE—of its wonderful powers in renewing the life and restoring the lungs? Have you not read of many who have been cured by it after all hope on life had been abandoned? Has not DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, like a sign-board at the cross roads, many a time pointed you the way to a return to health and renewed life? Think of it when you are sick. Read the Doctor's treatise on Chronic Diseases, which can be had free at his medical office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or sent to any address on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.
Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
237 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOLTZMAN & WELDERHOLD,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
Mosquito Bars,
Curtain Goods
and Bedding,
No. 100 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Baker's Chocolate Broma,
Millard Fine Sweet Chocolate,
Crosse & Blackwell Pickles, Sauces, &c.
Fine Candy a Specialty.
K. BLAIR'S,
62 FIFTH AVENUE.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL
Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

Sewer Pipes, Chimney Flues,
AND
CHIMNEY TOPS.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
128 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
1,000 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stock wholesale and retail.

PITTSBURGH TAR
CHEMICAL WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pitch, Iron and Asphalt Varnish, Carbolate Powder, the Universal Disinfectant—Carbolic Acid, Crude Acid Purified Benzoles, and other Products of Coal Tar.
Office—No. 62 FIFTH AVENUE, UP STAIRS.
WORKS—Adjoining the Gas Works, Allegheny.

Window Glass
SAMUEL DUFF.....TERRENCE CAMPBELL.
WINDOW GLASS MANUFACTURERS. We are prepared to fill all orders from a single light to five thousand boxes, on short notice. We select the best sheet Glass to fill orders cut in our warehouse. It will be to the advantage of all cash wanting Glass to give us a call before going elsewhere. Warehouse on the corner of Market street and First avenue.
feb22-MTH-AS DUFF & CAMPBELL.

Second Hand Scales.
2 000 lb Portable Scales, Fairbanks.
1 2,500 lb Rolling Mill Scales, Davis.
1 4,000 lb Rolling Mill Scales, Fairbanks.
1 Pig Metal Scales, Novelty Works.
1 5,500 lb Derrick Scales, Fairbanks.
1 5 Ton Wagon Scales, Fairbanks.
1 2 Ton Wagon Scales, Kee ney.
1 20 Ton Track Scales, Richie Bros.
The above are all in good condition and will be sold cheap. W. A. McCLURG,
Agent Howe's Standard Scales,
my28-m11 62½ Wood street.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 52 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
SPECIAL SALE
SUITS! SUITS! SUITS! SUITS!
For Ladies and Misses.
SPECIAL SALE
SUITS, SUITS, SUITS, SUITS
For Ladies and Misses.
SPECIAL SALE
SUITS, SUITS, SUITS, SUITS,
For Ladies and Misses.
SPECIAL SALE
SUITS, SUITS, SUITS, SUITS,
For Ladies and Misses.
SPECIAL SALE SUITS!
For Ladies and Misses.
SPECIAL SALE
SUITS! SUITS! SUITS! SUITS!
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
165, 167 and 169 Federal St., Allegheny.

CHEAP AND
DESIRABLE GOODS.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN.
BLACK SILKS,
$1.25 to $4.50.
FANCY SILKS
87 1-2c to $2 00.
JAPANESE SILKS
25c to 62 1-2c.
BLACK HERNANIS
25c to $1.00.
BLACK ALPACAS,
All prices.
BLACK MOHAIRS,
All Prices.
Plain Suitings in all Colors,
20c to 50c.
With a full assortment of popular
SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
WHITE GOODS,
CASSIMERES,
LACE JACKETS,
LACE POINTS,
LACE TALMAS,
GRENADINES,
At Prices to Suit all.
Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.
AT
ERWIN

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise

refal attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. ARMER, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON.

D. A. DAVIDSON	W. H. BROWN,
E. W. CLARK,	C. HUNANSEER,
C. C. MARKLE,	J. S. REYNOLDS,
J. H. SORLAND,	M. KENNEDY.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Foreign Tickets by the National Line, comprising steam of the highest class afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, London-derry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds.

At Par and Interest,

Free from Taxation

ALSO NO. 1

Municipal and School Bonds,

Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.

We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment.

Persons not investors are advised to purchase these Bonds both as a protection against loss, theft and fire, and for greater convenience in collecting the interest.

Those who wish to secure Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, will do well to examine the merits of the above Bonds.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 21, 1873.

The money market has been easy all the week just closed, and the deposits at the banks increasing and liberal receipts from maturing paper, while the discounts have been liberal without being excessive, and rates were barely maintained, the quotations being 9@10 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. We have nothing particularly new to note in the money market to-day. The supply was in excess of the demand, not only here, but in all business centres, and first-class borrowers were freely accommodated with any amount they desired. Local securities continue quiet at full prices. Real estate matters are increasing in activity, both at private sale and by auction. The month will undoubtedly close with an immense amount of business having been transacted in this line.

The New York bank statement for the week is as follows:

Loans, increase	$1,189,400
Specie, increase	430,700
Legal tenders, increase	267,200
Deposits, increase	2,221,400
Circulation, decrease	50,700

George B Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 58 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of Bonds and Stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.	Saturday
Gold	115¾	115⅞
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	121¾	121¾
5-20—1865—coupons	115¾	115¾
" —1864	116	115¾
" —1865	117¾	117¾
" —1865 new	119¾	119¾
" —1867	120¾	120¾
" —1868—coupons	119¾	120¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾
10-40s coupons	112¾	112¾
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
New 5 per cents	114	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101¾	101¾
Erie	63¾	63¾
C. C. & I. C.	27¾	27¾
St. Paul	55¾	55¾
Do. preferred	71¾	71¾
Michigan Southern	91¾	92¾
Do. Central	98	96
North Western Common	71	72¾
Rock Island	108¾	109
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	37¾	38¾
Western Union Telegraph	85¾	85¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	23	24¾
Toledo & Wabash	65¾	66¾
Fort Wayne	94¾	95
Harlem Ex. Div.	125	125
Chicago & Alton	100¾	100¾
Adams Express	65¾	66¾
American Express	64¾	64
U. S. Express	70¾	72
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	82	82
Quicksilver.		
I. C.	108	100¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	54⅜	54⅜
Reading	58⅝	58⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	124⅜	125
Canton	25	25
Lehigh Valley	61⅜	61⅜
Philadelphia & Erie	34	34⅜
Penna. Receipts	54¼	54¼
Pittsburgh 5s	74	73½
Allegheny Valley 7-30	96	96
Central Transportation	46	46

The Philadelphia money market, as far as currency is concerned, is amply supplied, with a gradually falling off in demand. Rates are very unsettled and depressed. Very little business paper is offering, owing to the dull condition of trade. The unsettled state of the stock market restricts the demand for call loans within very narrow limits. Borrowers in good standing can generally obtain their own terms. At the Stock Board the only stock that attracted any special attention was Oil Creek Railroad, which has been falling ⅛ to 1 ₩ cent. a day for a week past, and yesterday fell off ⅜, selling down to 35, and closing at 36 as the best bid. The immediate cause of the last severe decline was the general understanding on the street that the company will pass its July dividend. It is given out that whatever of profits the company has earned in the current semi-annual period is required for repairs and improvements, and that it can be more profitably used in giving them that strength than in dividing them up among shareholders. This halt in dividends and decline in the prices of shares will work serious inconvenience to many small holders life able to bear the apparent loss. The large dividends of 10 to 12 ₩ cent. ₩ annum paid on the stock some two or three years ago tempted a good many small buyers into the purchase of its shares, and, indeed, the large reported earnings at that time seemed to warrant the conclusion that the company would continue equally prosperous. The trouble, however, among the several parties in interest in the pipe trade a year ago, from which has resulted leasing, consolidation and a threatened opposition line, have very much marred the prospects of the old line. In the opposition line there was an increased supply of prime bankers' paper, but it was readily placed at 9@10 ₩ cent., chiefly at the inside figure.

Money in Boston continues very easy at from 5 to 6 ₩ cent. on call, and liberal sales of mercantile paper are reported at 6.@7 and 7 ₩ cent. for prime grades, while the range on names not so well known is up to 8. The New York rates is somewhat less favorable, both consols and American securities being fractionally lower, and the new French loan being down to 85¾ ₩ cent. premium.

In St Louis the unsettled state of the grain and provision trade necessitates a more careful scrutiny of the paper offered than has been the case with banks for some time previous, and all first-class paper is readily negotiable at low rates. Money is slowly accumulating again, the receipts at present being in excess of the inquiry. Rates remain nominally at 10@12 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. Over the counter business continues steady, with but few changes from day to day. Depositors fair, and loan customers less active. New York exchange rules steady at 50 cents premium ₩ $1,000 between banks, and $1 selling for the coupons.

Money continues easy in the Chicago market. Approved borrowers get all they want at the banks at 10 ₩ cents, and on some cases at less. We notice that the practice of lending between banks is increasing, the loans being acknowledged sometimes by a cashier's check, and sometimes by a certificate of deposit bearing interest and from 5 to 6 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. It is usually better than sending it off to New York, where they give only 4 ₩ cent. The Tribune says the great feature in local trade and finance is the panic and decline in prices of corn, wheat and provisions. In fact, there was a general crash to-day, owing to the dull condition of trade. The unsettled state of the stock market restricts the demand for call loans within very narrow limits. Borrowers in good standing can generally obtain their own terms. At the Stock Board the only stock that attracted any special attention was Oil Creek Railroad, which has been falling ⅛ to 1 ₩ cent. a day for a week past, and yesterday fell off ⅜, selling down to 35, and closing at 36 as the best bid. The immediate cause of the last severe decline was the general understanding on the street that the company will pass its July dividend. It is given out that whatever of profits the company has earned in the current semi-annual period is required for repairs and improvements, and that it can be more profitably used in giving them that strength than in dividing them up among shareholders. This halt in dividends and decline in the prices of shares will work serious inconvenience to many small holders life able to bear the apparent loss. The large dividends of 10 to 12 ₩ cent. ₩ annum paid on the stock some two or three years ago tempted a good many small buyers into the purchase of its shares, and, indeed, the large reported earnings at that time seemed to warrant the conclusion that the company would continue equally prosperous. The

5.30, as to quality. The feeling on the part of sellers was decidedly better to-day. The yards were pretty well cleared, regarded as a good omen, especially on Saturday, and then the advices from New York were of an encouraging character, however, it is not well to act rashly in these days of uncertainty, as a few cars of surplus hogs would be sufficient to flatten out the market, again, as buyers are not slow to take advantage whenever the opportunity offers.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 21, 1873.

The Crude market continues dull, although, as compared with yesterday, there was no quotable change in prices; $2.10 seemed to be regarded as the ruling quotation, equal to about 5¼ cents ₩ gallon delivered here. We heard of quotations as low as $2.05 and $2.07½, but from what we can learn, there were very few sellers below $2.10, and some operators allege, not very many even at that. This is certainly a very low figure, and the market is in a very unsatisfactory condition for the producer, but there seems to be no help for it. The decline is attributed to various causes, but the chief one is the enormous production, and possibly a fresh advance in prices to compensate for the restriction of business. The latest must be taken with a grain of salt, but there is certainly no indication of yielding at present to the prices of leading brands. Second quality refined are a little irregular, and the quotable nominal quotations of good bars may be got from 20 to 30c below that price. In one case a dealer offered to sell at 20c under the leader, but the circumstances of that transaction must have been exceptional. Pig iron is in good demand, last week 5,000 tons changing hands at $40@42 for hot blast native all unique, and $39 for cold blast, Lord Dudley's No. 6 Congreed $35.50 is. There is no change to note in the price of first quality coal, and the abatement made in the forge coal is only partial and local.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CUMBERLAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace, o	43	Reese G & Co, o	4
Fifth Ward Coal, o	4	Zug & Co, o	12
Isabella Furnace, o	12		
Total	66		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Graff, B & Co, m	3	Nimick & Co, m	9
Reese G & Co, m	1	W Smith, m	3
Caughey & Hm	6	J Reamer, m	1
J W Fleitner, m	3		
Total	31		

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, m	3	J Moorhead, m	4
Caughey & Hm	1		
Total	10		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, m	2		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Cotton is limited request at 21c. Flour dull and lower; common to good at 5@5.30; fair to good shipping extras, $5.40@5.80; fancy, $5.90@6.50. Rye Flour $4.65@5.50. Whisky steady at 92c. Wheat lower; rejected spring $1.29@1.31; No. 3 do $1.40; No. 2 do $1.44@1.45½; Red Western unchanged; No. 1 do nominally; yellow Western nominal; white Genesee, $1.55@1.60. Corn a shade better, and fair business done; Mixed Western 58@59c; white do 60@61c; yellow do 61@62c. Oats dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $15.25@15.50. Lard dull at 9½@9¾c. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles dull and nominal. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Whisky firmer and higher, at 92@92½c. Rice steady at 7½@8c. Sugar firmer; Cuba 9@9½c; Porto Rico 9½@9¾c. Coffee steady at 13½@14c. Molasses steady at 60@62c. Naval Stores unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Tallow steady at 9½c. Rosin quiet at $2.50@2.55. Freights to Liverpool dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Flour dull at $5.25@5.50 for No. 3; $5.75@6.00 for No. 2; $6.25@6.50 for No. 1. Wheat firm; No. 2 Red, $1.40@1.41; No. 3 do $1.35@1.36; No. 2 White, $1.45@1.46; No. 3 do $1.40@1.41. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 57@58c; No. 2 White, 60@61c. Oats firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 36@37c; No. 2 White, 40@41c. Rye firmer at 80@82c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Fall, $1.20@1.25; No. 3 do $1.10@1.15. Pork firmer at $15.00@15.25. Lard firmer at 9@9½c. Bulk Meats quiet; shoulders, 5½@5¾c; clear rib sides, 7½@7¾c; clear sides, 8@8¼c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 6½@6¾c; clear rib sides, 8½@8¾c; clear sides, 9@9¼c. Whisky steady at 92c.

TOLEDO, June 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and active; No. 2 White Wabash, $1.46; No. 2 do $1.45; No. 3 do $1.40; No. 2 Red $1.40. Corn quiet; mixed, 56c; high mixed, 57c; No. 2 White, 60c; No. 3 do 58c. Oats dull; No. 2, 36c. Rye dull at 80c. Barley dull; No. 2 Fall, $1.20; No. 3 do $1.10. Clover Seed dull at $4.50. Timothy dull at $2.50. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at 92c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Flour very dull; superfine $4.@4.50; extra $4.75@5.25; Pennsylvania and Ohio family $5.50@6.50; Penna. Double Extra $6.50@7.50; Minnesota do $6.50@7.50; Indiana do $6.50@7.50; Ohio do $6.50@7.50; Western do $6.50@7.50; Penna. and Ohio Patent and Fancy Brands $7.50@8.50; Minnesota do $7.50@8.50; Indiana do $7.50@8.50; Ohio do $7.50@8.50; Western do $7.50@8.50. Rye Flour $5.50@5.75. Corn Meal $3.50@3.75. Wheat dull and lower; Red $1.40@1.42; Amber $1.42@1.45; White $1.45@1.48. Rye dull at 80c. Corn dull and lower; Yellow 60@61c; Mixed 58@59c. Oats dull and lower; White 40@41c; Mixed 38@39c. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky dull at 92c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard dull at 9½@9¾c.

BOSTON, June 21.—Wool generally unchanged; Ohio, Michigan and New York X and XX fleece 48@50c; delaine 52@53c; Ohio and Michigan combing 48@50c; extra 50@52c; Western unwashed fine 35@37c; medium 40@42c; coarse 38@40c; Texas and California 30@35c; pulled extra 50@52c; No. 1 do 45@47c; No. 2 do 38@40c. Hides steady at 8@9c for Buenos Ayres; 10@11c for Montevideo; 12@13c for Rio Grande; 14@15c for Orinoco; 16@17c for Buffalo; 18@19c for Texas; 20@21c for Mexican; 22@23c for Chili; 24@25c for Valparaiso; 26@27c for Payta; 28@29c for Central American; 30@31c for Hayti; 32@33c for Cuba; 34@35c for Domingo; 36@37c for Rio Hacha; 38@39c for Maracaibo; 40@41c for Curaçoa; 42@43c for Angostura; 44@45c for Para; 46@47c for Honduras; 48@49c for Guayaquil; 50@51c for Truxillo; 52@53c for Panama; 54@55c for Sisal; 56@57c for Mexican; 58@59c for Tampico; 60@61c for Mexican; 62@63c for Mexican; 64@65c for Mexican; 66@67c for Mexican; 68@69c for Mexican; 70@71c for Mexican; 72@73c for Mexican; 74@75c for Mexican; 76@77c for Mexican; 78@79c for Mexican; 80@81c for Mexican; 82@83c for Mexican; 84@85c for Mexican;

HOME NEWS.

Perhaps leaving the city during the Summer can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address by ordering the same at our office, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. Terms, 75 cents per month.

Letters Held for Postage.

Allentown—Sue Co, New York; E Siegler, Nine Corners; 3; Hawthorn, Margaret, Philadelphia; Irvinia, 2; Logan, Mrs. Monroeville, Pennsylvania, 3.

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

European Steamship Arrivals Saturday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the N. G. Lloyd line steamer Rhein at New York; Anchor line steamer Scotia at Queenstown; the steamer Marathon at Glasgow, partially burned.

Bill in Equity.

A bill in equity was filed in the Prothonotary's office on Saturday afternoon on behalf of Samuel Barnum against Hill Bargwin, Administrator of Robert Robinson, deceased, Robert B. Robinson, Administrator of Samuel B. Robinson, deceased; Robert A. Robinson and Quincy A. Robinson. The plaintiff alleges that there are certain monies coming to him from the defendants with whom he was engaged in the business of mining coal near Mooningahela city, in Carroll township, Washington county; that he was a partner with them and he prays the Court to order an examination of the accounts of the firm in order that he may obtain the money he claims to be due him.

Alleged Forger Arrested.

J. B. Fisher formerly a bookkeeper in the employ of Messrs. Frazier & Co., carpenters and builders of Allegheny, has been arrested charged with perpetrating several forgeries, upon the above firm from which he was discharged about three years ago. Fisher, who is such a nice young man, passed several forged checks. One upon Messrs. Schroeder, Bros., of this city for $196, which they cashed. The check was a forgery upon Messrs. Frazier & Co. Fisher was arrested in trying to negotiate a $75 draft on New York for $50. When arrested, another forged check upon Frazier & Co., for $153 was found upon him. An information for forgery has been made against him. He is held for a hearing.

Seventh and Webster Avenues Sewer.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Several remonstrances are now in circulation for the signatures of those interested, in the Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, and Eleventh wards, against the construction of the proposed sewer on Seventh and Webster avenues. The papers are being liberally signed, which will show the feeling in the matter of those who are liable for the payment thereof. These people are opposed to forcing an expense upon them for the construction of a thing they do not want. They have quietly submitted to the assessment made by the Viewers for the Seventh avenue sewer below the rail road crossing, but a sewer further up will only be of use for private purposes. The water running in the gutters is beneficial,

The Reading Contest.

This evening the annual reading contest for the Margaret Davidson prize will take place at the Pittsburgh Female College. Ten young ladies have entered the contest this year, and an entertainment of an unusually fine character is anticipated. These occasions have always been looked upon with especial interest by the friends of the College, and those who attend this evening will find a programme than which none better has ever been offered at the institution. We know of no way in which an hour or two may be spent in a more enjoyable manner.

Those who wish to secure a good seat should be on hand early. Tickets, for which there is a nominal charge of twenty five cents to cover expenses, may be had at the book stores. The door will be opened at seven o'clock and the entertainment commences at fifteen minutes to eight.

The Democratic Primaries.

Saturday was the time fixed upon for the Democratic Primaries in this county, and in some of the wards and districts the polls were opened. This show of animation was made principally in a few city districts to make up for the plentiful lack of interest everywhere else. Matters had been pretty well managed before hand, and the primaries were not absolutely necessary except for forms' sake. The excitement was on a par with the interest manifested, and that was down to zero. A pretty full list of delegates however was made out, and the usual Convention for Tuesday is therefore assurred. It is said there is a little contest on the State Treasurership. The candidates out are Mr. Dan Barr, of the Pittsburgh National Bank, and Mr. F. M. Hutchinson, soon to law to General Case. The Barr delegates are reported slightly in the majority, and the representatives to the State Convention will likely be instructed for him, otherwise the Convention promises to be pacific to the point of dullness.

The Engineers' Picnic—An Enjoyable Affair.

On Saturday, in a beautiful and secluded grove, at Hulton Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Division 50, Locomotive Engineers gave their second annual picnic. The affair was worthy the association, for it was gotten up on a grand scale, and in the same ratio was it a success. The special train which left this city consisted of eleven cars, filled with as happy a crowd of pleasure seekers as ever left this city. This large crowd was augmented at every station on the way. The arrangements had been left in competent hands, for every preparation for enjoyment had been made with a lavish hand, and liquor of any description was not allowed on the ground, and no person under the influence of liquor could gain admittance; the consequence was that all was orderly and enjoyable. During the day numerous additions were made to the already large assemblage, by the arrival of other seekers after pleasure among the Locomotive Engineers. Taken in all this was one of the most enjoyable as well as the largest picnic of the season, and the management one and all deserve great credit for their success.

A Great Want.

The impression has become very general in our own community, and also with travellers and men of business who come occasionally to this city, that the supply of first class hotels is wholly inadequate to the local and public wants. When we are at our Eastern or Western cities we hear complaints more frequently even than at home of the great need of one or more large well-kept hotels in Pittsburgh. The few we have are often run with more profusion and are frequently obliged to turn away travellers whom they cannot accommodate. We think it susceptible of easy demonstration that in a town of this size not more than one or two very large and complete hotels in this city would pay better than in almost any branch of manufacture or trade. We have among us many individuals of ample means, and there are a number of slightly less. Who among them will supply the want? We propose to begin with a hotel capable of lodging a thousand guests. Such a house, properly kept, and well stored, would be filled up at once and pay from the beginning. We say this, even if the outlay shall run up to a million of dollars, let the trial be made. Let us "put together" a House here, a "Phillips House," a "Crossan," a "Denny" or an "O'Hara House," let it occupy the square bounded by Liberty, Seventh avenue, Smithfield street and Strawberry alley, or the square bounded by Penn, Liberty and Seventh (formerly Irwin) streets and Irwin's alley. The square bounded by Penn, Liberty and Fifth (formerly Pitt) and Cecil's alley, or any of a dozen other sites will do. We repeat the assertion, that such one large, first-class hotel is much needed, and will prove itself a good investment. We think the investment will be so good that a second and perhaps a third new hotel will be found to be within the actual wants of the city.

HEAT AND WHISKY.

Death from Sunstroke and Intemperance—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of John Byrnan, at his residence on East street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, who was overcome by the heat on Saturday. The deceased, who had been employed at Hooveler's glue factory, Sixteenth ward, this city, had been sent over to Allegheny for a load of bones, and in returning the wagon broke down, and he was compelled to walk back with the team and get another wagon, which was an open one, and Mr. B. had given him a bottle of sulphuric acid to sprinkle over the bones to kill the smell. He had got back and reloaded his wagon, and was about to get a drink from a pump near by, when he fell down insensible. Medical aid was summoned, but it was of no avail, for he remained unconscious and died a short time after being taken to his home. In falling the bottle of sulphuric acid which he had in his pocket, broke, and this spread a rumor that he had been burned to death.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from congestion of the brain, produced by excessive heat. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged forty-four years, and leaves a wife and one child. It was stated at the inquest that the man was rather intemperate, and had been drinking very hard for some time past.

CHOLERA PROCLAMATION.

Mayor Blackmore Speaks Out in Favor of Sanitary Measures.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Mayor:

To the Citizens: PITTSBURGH, June 22, 1873.

Information having been received of the prevalence of the cholera in different parts of the country, and apprehensions being entertained that it is working its way up the river, (being now reported at Gallipolis, Ohio) I would earnestly request all citizens of Pittsburgh to take precautions to place their premises in a proper sanitary condition, and have cellars, back yards and gutters cleaned. All ordinances existing on the subject and requiring such cleaning will be strictly enforced. Penalty and costs may be saved by taking timely notice. The police are hereby notified to report all such places that are a nuisance and likely to breed disease. Street Commissioners and the Board of Health are requested to act in conjunction with the police.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

It is to be hoped that every member of the community will heed the above and take immediate measures toward cleaning up. The Board of Health should have met on Saturday but no quorum was present. An early meeting and prompt action on the part of that body would no doubt go far toward mitigating the severity of the cholera should it pay us a visit, which is not now by any means improbable. A similar order from the Mayor of Allegheny might also be productive of good as there are certain sections of that city which need a little purification very badly,

BREVITIES.

....Keep cool.

....Heats the ejaculation now.

....The cholera has got to Gallipolis, Ohio.

....Pickpockets about—police keeping cool.

....Where are you going to spend the Fourth?

....Keep your back yards clean if you want to ward off disease.

....Our alleys need looking after now, in the approach of the epidemic.

....A grand picnic in the park is talked of for the school children of Allegheny.

....A lady had her pocket picked on a Manchester car of a pocket book containing eighty dollars, on Saturday.

....A basin of cold water kept in a room, will cool the atmosphere considerably and keep the air pure. Try it.

....On the 3d and 4th of July Harvey Van Voorhis will give an entertainment at Oakland Park. The prizes to be awarded aggregate $1,300.

....An alarm of fire was sounded from box 54, Allegheny, on Saturday evening. It was occasioned by a slight fire at the old axe factory on Idaho near Chesnutt street.

....A crowd of young men entiled a drunken man into a lumber yard on Benton alley, near North avenue, Allegheny, yesterday, and after beating him, robbed him of sixty-five dollars.

....Andrew Sink and Alex. Russell were arrested yesterday in the Fourteenth Ward on the charge of the larceny of $84 from Daniel McNulty, at whose house they boarded in Soho.

....The annual exhibition of the Springfield school was held on last Friday evening. Prof. Ford, the Principal, was presented by his schoolmates with a solid silver basket as a token of their love and esteem.

....A colored man employed as a driver at the Keystone iron works, on Second avenue, was kicked by a horse at that place, yesterday evening, and seriously injured. He was cared for and taken to his home.

....We were in error in stating, on Saturday, that a new trial had been granted in the case of Humphrey vs. Baum, which was argued on Thursday in the District Court. Judge Hampton refused a new trial.

....A workman at the Allegheny Locomotive Works slipped and fell on Saturday in the factory, and striking his head on a cog-wheel, one of his ears was completely cut off. He received prompt medical attention.

....A little boy whose name we could not learn, was badly cut about the head yesterday, at Negley's brickyard, on Gist street, by falling off a pile of bricks upon which he was playing. He was taken to his home.

....On Saturday morning the Judge of the District and Common Pleas Courts appointed Geo. W. Boarman, civil engineer of Allegheny county to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Robert Clingston, Esq.

....Ernest Deckenbocher, while out riding with a young man in a buggy yesterday, had the pleasure of being run away with on Liberty street and thrown out. The buggy was smashed and the young man received a broken shoulder-blade.

....The Wylie Avenue Commissioners held a meeting on Saturday afternoon in Municipal Hall, and discussed the grade plan, but adjourned without taking final action, to meet again on Wednesday evening at the Wm. Phillips' engine house.

....On Saturday evening two men riding in a buggy on Carson street, South side, were thrown out, by their horse running away. One of the young men was thrown against the curbing and had his skull fractured. It is thought he will not recover.

....Arrangements have been made for a grand juvenile jubilee next Saturday evening in the West Park, Allegheny city, commencing at five o'clock. Several thousand school children are expected to be present to hear the music by the Great Western Band.

....Two men named James Parker and John Parker, no relation to each other, however, got into a fight yesterday at Soho and the former had two fingers badly bitten, one of them being taken off. The taste of the latter is certainly to be neither imitated nor admired.

....The testament house attached to the paper mill on Penn and street, Sharpsburg, Ohio, was destroyed on Friday last. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $1,600. There was no water to be obtained only from the river, and, consequently, much excitement was occasioned by the fire at the time.

....A deaf and dumb boy, aged about nine years, was found in a freight car by officer Merriman of Allegheny yesterday. He was taken to the Mayor's office, where Mr. Woodside took charge of him. He was very ragged and looked as though he had wandered about for some time.

....A special meeting of the Police Committee has been called by the Mayor for this afternoon at three o'clock to consider the action of the Fire Commission in severing the connection between the police duties of the Twelfth and Seventeenth wards and the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

....Coroner West on Saturday held an inquest on the body of James Martin who was killed by an embankment caving in on him on Penn avenue near the city second street. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. He was forty-five years of age and single. He has a brother residing in Mansfield, Ohio.

....On Saturday evening Detective Pender arrived in the city, having in custody Henry Campbell, who plead guilty in the U. S. Court at Williamsport, of robbing the Post Office at Towanda, Bradford county. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 and undergo an imprisonment of eight years in the Western Penitentiary.

....On Saturday morning Zachariah Fogle made an information before Alderman Scaife, of the South Side, charging George Lutz with false pretense in selling to him for one hundred and twenty-five dollars a horse which he represented to be sound in every respect, but which he subsequently discovered to be afflicted with both sprain and ringbone. A warrant was issued.

....Shortly after the one o'clock train going west on the Dayton and Western road passed over the Wolf Creek bridge, just west of Dayton, Ohio, on Friday, the structure was discovered to be on fire, and before the engine could reach it, the entire bridge was enveloped in flames, which entirely destroyed it. This bridge was used by both the Dayton & Western and Dayton & Union Railroad companies.

....One of the conductors on the Birmingham Passenger Railway, named Johnson, had his pockets picked on Saturday evening, just the two sides of the Smithfield street bridge, of his pocket book containing quite an amount of money. He had stepped to let a young man off, and had just finished collecting fare and returned to the rear platform, when this young man left. He jostled against him, and he thinks he took his money. He could identify him if he saw him again.

....The July numbers of all the best magazines, and many of less distinction, are already on the counters of J. W. Pittock & Co. From the immense variety we have selected for perusal and also on account of their special excellence, for recommendation to others, The Atlantic Monthly, Scribner's Monthly, Harper's Monthly, The Galaxy, Appleton's Popular Science Monthly and Godey's Lady's Book, which are all standard periodicals, and severally the best of their class.

....On Centre avenue quite a sensation was created on Saturday abducting or trying to abduct his child from the residence of his mother-in-law, where his wife, who had left him, resided. He ran out of the house with the child, the latter in its mother's arms following, and finally catching him near Gazzam's Hill, where a little contest ensued. The child was triumphantly captured by its mother, and the husband receiving a present had to take to his heels over the precipice. *He will need some new clothes.*

....The residents on Penn avenue, between the Point and Sixth street, are getting pretty loud in their complaints about parties who haul the decayed carcasses of dead horses along that avenue. The smell that is wafted by the gentle breezes into the open bed-room windows after night is not altogether as delicious and refreshing as the odor of Night Blooming Cereus or Jockey Club. The Mayor will to-day give orders to his police in that district to have all wagons containing defunct animals take up their line of march along Duquesne Way until they reach the Point, and from there on their journey to the bottom of the Ohio, to float off or remain and add richness to John Barr's presempted land.

A DIABOLICAL ACT.

Two Negroes Set Fire to a Newfoundland Dog—House in Flames—A Woman in Convulsions.

The fertility of genius that is displayed by the depraved members of society in inventing methods by which to display their wickedness and maliciousness is as astonishing as it is singular.

The latest case heard of is recorded below: Yesterday two negroes living at Mansfield, on the Pan Handle Railroad, having nothing to do to while away the long tedious Sunday hours, spent the better part of the day in concocting for their own particular pleasure and amusement; a plan that, for inhumanity and genuine, unadulterated fiendishness cannot be excelled by anything in that line ever perpetrated. The negroes referred to, caught a large New foundland dog, a splendid specimen of his race, and whose thick, shaggy coat answered admirably for the purpose for which they intended to use him. Procuring a can of carbon oil, they thoroughly saturated the animal with the fluid, and then set fire to him. Wild with terror and crazed with pain, the dog started off, his every jump being signalized by a terrific yell. Finding no relief in the pain he, instinctively crept beneath a dwelling house, perhaps thinking to smother the flames. The building caught fire, and was only extinguished when part of the floor was cut away and the fire that was consuming the dog put out. A woman who was at the time lying very sick was so badly frightened by the dogs unearthly howls and the fire that she was thrown into convulsions and it is not now expected that she will recover. Neither of the negroes have been arrested, but if they should be taken into custody they deserve the severest punishment that can be inflicted for an offence of that nature.

Temple of Honor.

The Grand Temple of Honor and Temperance held their annual session in Altoona on Thursday last. The Finance Committee reported a net balance in treasury of Grand Temple of over $960. The order during the past year paid out for benefits, $5,689 49; total receipts for the year $17,622 22; amount on hand and invested, $25,119 25. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. T. W., J. W. Meyers, of Philadelphia; G. W. V. T., G. H. Murcott, of Pittsburgh; G. W. R., Rev. A. H. Sombower, of Reading; G. W. T., Charles Kelly, of Philadelphia; G. W. U., James Ritchie, of Philadelphia; G. W. G., D. G. Evans, of Pittsburgh; G. W. Ch., J. S. Pringle, of Brownsville; G. Trustees, R. S. Potter, V. Philadelphia; F. M. Highley, of Philadelphia; James McCandless, of Pittsburgh. The Inner Temple of the Grand Temple held its annual session at the same time and place, and after the transaction of a large amount of business of importance to that branch of the Order, elected the following as officers of the ensuing year: S. G. W. T. Kate Morgan, of Pittsburgh; S. G. W. V. T. Mary Bowden, of Philadelphia; S. G. W. R., Rosa Clements, of Philadelphia; S. G. W. Treas., Augie C. Mott, of Scranton; S. G. W. U., Mary Evans, of Pittsburgh; S. G. W. G. Maggie Thompson, of Hollidaysburg; S. G. W. C., Kate Compton, of Philadelphia; Trustees—Kate Compton, of Philadelphia, Maggie Little, of Philadelphia; John R. McFarlane, of Hollidaysburg.

THE PROPOSED EXPOSITION.

General Committee Appointed to Adopt a Plan for the Industrial Exposition—The Meeting this Afternoon—The Project in Good Hands.

The committee appointed at the manufacturers' meeting held last week in Municipal Hall to secure the names of manufacturers and business men who would form a general committee to work up a plan for the proposed Industrial Exposition, met on Saturday morning at the office of Phelps, Parke & Co., on Duquesne way. Communications were received from a number of manufacturers, who said they were willing to do all in their power to make the Exposition a success. The committee consisted of Messrs. R. H. Smith, chairman, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Charles P. Duff, Thomas S. Mitchell and John E. Parke. They reported the names of the following gentlemen as members of the general committee. It is expected and hoped that they will all be present at the adjourned meeting to be held this afternoon in the Common Council Chamber, to which everybody else that chooses to come is invited.

James Park, Jr., of Park, Bros. & Co., chairman.

Carnagie, Kloman & Co., of Union Iron Mills.
H. W. Oliver, Jr., of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.
J. E. Schwartz, of Painestock, Hazlett & Co.
John H. Sewart, Jr., Master.
W. E. Schmertz, of W. E. Schmertz & Co.
Jacob Reese, of Reese, Graff & Co.
Jos. M. Gazzam, Attorney.
Thos. S. Mitchell, of Mitchell, Stephenson & Co.
John B. Herron, of S. B. Herron & Co.
Chas Bachelor, of Eagle cotton mills.
Chas. P. Duff, of Duff's College.
John H. Park, of Phelps, Park & Co.
Wm. Smith, of National Pipe foundry.
Jas. W. Cambell.
Jas. B. Lyon, of S. B. Lyon & Co.
R. H. Smith, of National Pipe works.
G. Fallanbee, of Uring, Fallanbee & Co.
Alex. Speer, of Hall and Speer.
James Rees, machinist and engine builder.
Dr. A. H. Gross.
A. J. Neills, of A. J. Neills & Co.
H. M. Rolfe, of Dilworth, Porter & Co.
Hon. Joseph Walton, of the Walton Coal Company.
R. H. Hartley, of R. H. Hartley & Co.
Major A. M. Brown, Attorney at-law.
J. P. Pears, of Bakewell, Pears & Co.
M. A. Lorenz, of Lorenz & Wightman.
J. A. Chambers, of Alex. & D. H. Chambers.
Col. H. B. Hays, of Hays Bros.' Coal Co.
J. McC. Creighton, P. R. R. Co.
Major Wm. Frew, of Lockhart & Frew.
Jos. Kirkpatrick, of Kirkpatrick & Lyons.
John D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, city.
Robt. Pitcairn, of P. R. R. Co.
W. D. Wood, of McKeesport.
Hill Burgwin, Attorney at law.
Hon. S. J. Walkwright.
Hon. George H. Anderson.
Daniel O'Neill, Pittsburgh *Dispatch*.
Hon. Russell Errett, Pittsburgh *Commercial*.
Josiah King, Pittsburgh GAZETTE.
W. R. Neeb, *Freiheit Bund*.
J. G. Schlueck, Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle*.
J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh *Leader*.
James P. Barr, Pittsburgh *Post*.
Hon. H. B. Swoope.
Thomas MacConnell, Jr., Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph*.
Henry Lanley, of Reiter, Lanley & Co.
James Kelley, of Wilkinsburg.
F. M. Gorden, Cashier of People's National Bank.
H. M. Long, Allegheny.
W. A. Reed, Cashier of Allegheny Trust Company.
T. H Nevin, President First National Bank, Allegheny.
James R. Reed, of James R. Reed & Co.
Wm. Semple, Dry Goods Merchant, Allegheny.
John Birmingham, of Watson, Birmingham & Co.
James Littell, of Littell & Meeching.
John R. McCune, President Union National Bank.
T. B. Atterbury, of Atterbury & Co.
D. A. Stewart, of Pittsburgh Locomotive Works.
J. W. Cook, of Anderson & Woods.
Sclringer Harbaugh, of Harbaugh, Mathi as & Stroyed on Friday last. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $1,600. There was no water to be obtained only from the river, and, consequently, much excitement was occasioned by the fire at the time.
Owens.
Wm S Bissell, of Bissell & Co.
Hon Thomas M. Howe.
Geo. C. Davis, of Davis, Chambers & Co,
H. S. Porter, of Porter, Bell & Co.
S. Severance, Belt Manufacturer.
D. W. C. Carroll, of Carrol & Co.
Wm. Wade, Jr., of Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.
J. H. Ricketson, of Garrison & Co.
Christ Graff, of Hugus, Graff & Co.
James I. Bennett, of Graff, Bennett & Co.
B. T. Jones, of Jones & Laughlin.
James Verner, President Citizens' Passenger Railway.
Wm Phillips, President Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
Henry Lloyd, of Lloyd & Black.
Alex. Nimick, of Nimick & Co.
L. H. Smith, of L. H. Smith & Co.
W. H. Cassiday, President Standard Bolt Company.
Jared M. Brush, boiler maker.
Calvin Wells, of Hussey, Wells & Co.
C. Zug, of Zug & Co.

SURVEY COMMITTEE.

Meeting on Saturday—Opinion of City Solicitor in Relation to Changing Center Line of Fifth Avenue.

A meeting of the Survey Committee was held on Saturday afternoon in Municipal Hall. Mr. Duff moved the appointment of a sub-committee of three to be appointed in the matter of the grade of Center avenue, to act with the engineer. Messrs. Maple, Sneathen and Findley appointed by the chair. He also called up the proposed change of line on Center avenue; referred back b councils and moved its return to councils, which was approved.

City Solicitor Rigelow submitted his opinion in relation to the projected re-location of the center line of Fifth avenue. He held that notwithstanding the action of the City Engineer was perhaps unauthorized by Councils, as has been discovered, that the subsequent approval of the Board of Viewers renders it valid, and that it cannot be changed except upon petition of a majority of the property-holders on the line of the street. It appears from the plea of the complainants that after the centre-line of the street had been established, a petition was presented to the Survey Committee asking that the street be widened, which was granted and the re survey ordered. In this survey there was about one and a half feet more taken off the south side than from the other. They now ask that the line be re-located, so as to correct this discrepancy.

Mr. Duff reported that in the opinion of the sub-committee there would be no change necessary on Irwin avenue from Bidwell street to Neville streets. On motion of Mr. Seeley, the salary of Mr. Roe, one of the assistant engineers, was increased from $1,500 to $2,500 per annum. The following resolution was offered by Mr. Maple:

Resolved, That the city engineer be, and is hereby directed to locate the manor line from the Monongahela river to the southern limits of the city (South Side), said line having for a part of the leng h the dividing line between the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first wards.

A request made by Mr. Sneathen to present an opinion by J. D. Scully in relation to the change of line on Fifth avenue was refused it differing from that submitted by the City Solicitor. Mr. Kernan presented a plan showing a new grade for Penn avenue, which was the cut of thirteen and a half feet at Bidwell street. Other unimportant business was transacted and the committee adjourned.

Coffee! Coffee! Coffee!

As you sit down to your matutinal meal and enjoy the rich fragrance from your cup of coffee, it gives an added zest to the enjoyment of the inspiring fluid to know that the fragrance of the coffee is but an indication of its purity and freshness. This is an assurance which can be had if the coffee used is that which comes from the well known house of Messrs. Dilworth Bros., No. 243 Liberty street. This firm for years have been making a specialty of Coffee—green, roasted and ground—and have left nothing undone to secure the very best article, and to have it prepared for market in the very best manner. For this purpose they have fitted up rooms in which to roast the coffee, which are large, airy, well ventilated, and kept as scrupulously clean as hands can keep them. Then, too, every part of the machinery used is kept bright by constant furbishing, and the most fastidious housewife, with the sharpest of eyes, would fail to find anything in or about the place that could be objected to. Attention, too, has been given to the machinery, and the firm have been fortunate in securing, after years of search, a machine in which the berry is roasted through and yet the flavor retained in all its strength. The coffee thus prepared is known as Dilworth's Patent Steam Polished Java Flavored Prime Roasted Coffee, and has gained a wide fame. Its merits have introduced it everywhere. It has been generally conceded that for purity, strength, and richness of flavor, this brand has no equal, and the enthusiastic endorsement it has universally received from house-wives has been only the echo of the endorsement which has come up from Hotel Keepers, Restaurants, Coffee houses, and from all who have ever enjoyed its fragrance or taken a sip of the nectar. Prime in the very highest sense of the word it is.

Messrs. Dilworth Bros., as we have said, make a specality of this coffee, and their success is pleasant to record. They have come at once to the front rank of dealers. Those of our friends who think we have spoken rather strongly can easily satisfy themselves of the truth of what has been said by a visit and personal inspection of the premises, at 243 Liberty street, and a test of the coffee. But will they be made apparent, speak louder than words, we recommend all who want a genuinely pure article of coffee to visit the place and become satisfied for themselves.

To Prevent Cholera.

The men at one of our largest rolling mills have adopted the plan of putting a bottle of DR. HARRIS' CHAMP CURE in a bucket of water, and taking a cup full three or four times daily. They find it a sure prevention of diseases incident to the warm weather.

The plan might with advantage be adopted at other similar establishments.

At the mill referred to we are told that not a single case of cholera morbus, diarrhœa or Dysentery occured during last summer.

Prompt Payment of County Taxes Saves Five Per Cent.

Tax-payers having to settle with County Treasurer Kilgore would do well to remember that they can save themselves five per cent. by striking a balance and settling at his office before the 1st of August. On and after that date the five per cent. additional will go on, so that it is to the interest of citizens to call at the Court House before that time and satisfy the demands entered against their names upon the books. 5t

Cholera may be prevented by the judicious use of DR. HARRIS' CHAMP CURE.

Dodds & Caskey,

Corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street, are the exclusive agents, west of the mountains, of McKenzie & Patterson's Granite Polishing Mills, Quincy, Mass., and also for the Clark Island Granites, which are considered the finest in use for monumental purposes. MW.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT.

[Before Judge Collier.]

The case of James Johnston who was acquitted of a charge of felonious assault on his wife, which consisted in pointing an empty pistol at her, was brought up in a new light on Saturday morning, Alderman Arent having lodged another commitment for felonious assault, on oath of the same prosecutrix, against the prisoner, the offense having been the identical one on which he was tried. The Court ordered the discharge of the prisoner, but directed that he give bail to keep the peace toward his wife.

In the case of Jacob A. Hart, convicted of felonious assault and battery, on oath of Charles Jessup, a motion for a new trial was made.

The case of George L. Thompson, who pleaded guilty to the larceny of a quantity of jewellery from the store of G.W. Biggs, on Smithfield street, was called up. Mr. Biggs stated that on the 15th of March he discovered that goods were missing, and upon an investigation about $250 worth were recovered. Mr. Coyle, the prisoner's counsel, said that Thompson had now secured a position as clerk in a neig boring town, leading an honest life, and his family were willing to make all reparation that could be made. Owing to the youth of the defendant and the mitigating circumstances of the case, sentence was suspended.

A fine of $25 and costs was imposed on Frank Lynch who plead guilty of assault and battery on Edward Davis.

Daniel Brown, charged by Elizabeth Brown with desertion and abandonment, was discharged on payment of costs by prosecutrix.

Robert Frazier, who plead guilty to an indictment for larceny, on oath of George Sproal, was sentenced to pay the costs and undergo thirty days' imprisonment in jail.

John Laufman, convicted of assault and battery on Elizabeth Laufman, was fined $40 and directed to pay the costs.

Patrick Carrigan, who plead guilty of misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding J. Lubian, was sentenced to one years' imprisonment in the workhouse.

Thomas Lane, tried on a charge of larceny preferred by Jno. C. Ward, was acquitted.

Patrick Johnson, who plead *nolle conse*quendere to an indictment for illegal liquor selling, on oath of Charles Lynch, was fined fifty dollars and costs. Robert O nast, who plead *nolle contendere* to an indictment for assault and battery on Louis Rahlandt, was fined fifteen dollars and costs. Ellen Lafferty was directed to pay the costs on an indictment for illegal liquor selling, to which she plead *nolle contendere*.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Domenec McHugh,	Wm. Reismyer,
Michael Sheehan,	Jno McPherson,
Wm. Spellman et al., (two cases.)	Jno F. Jones,
Louis Miller,	Dennis McCahill,
Nathan Levy,	Ellen Raynor,
John Martin,	Nicholas Snyder,
Peter Loehr,	Jacob Eicher et al.
Chas. Alexander,	Mathias Ryan,
Peter Schlegel,	James Barr,
Thos. Hiller,	Jno. Yonker et al.,
Wm. Sarver,	W. F. Piellin,
Christ. Anday,	Adam Hahn,
	Gottlieb Mathes et al.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.]

An order was made authorizing the School Directors of the Thirtieth ward to borrow money.

Wilhelmina Miller filed a petition in divorce from her husband, Ernest Miller, on the ground of cruel and barbarous treatment.

Also in the case of Nancy J ne Fowser vs. W. J. Fowser; grounds cruel treatment.

A subpœna was awarded on the petition of Geo. Black for a divorce from his wife, Josephine Black.

A petition was presented authorizing the borough of Chartiers to borrow $1,500.

In the matter of a preliminary injunction restraining the Edgwood Railroad Company from building a railroad over the property of the Deaf and Dumb Institution in Wilkins township, an order was made approving the bond of indemnity filed.

A preliminary order was made in the matter of the application of the Economy Building and Loan Association for a charter of incorporation.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE "GAZETTE" FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND CONSULTORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

139,469. Iron Post for Wire Fences—Daniel Kaufman, Boiling Springs, Pa. Application filed January 11, 1873.

139,483. Reed Organ—A. J. Sorensen, Erie, Pa., assignor to Burdett Organ Co., same place. Application filed March 14, 1873.

139,501. Cutter for Meat and Vegetables—M. L. Edwards, Salem, O. Application filed March 8, 1873.

139,511. Washing Machine—Melvin N. Lovell, Erie, Pa. Application filed November 21st, 1872.

139,536. Mail Bag Fastening—Brice X. Blair, Huntingdon, Pa. Application filed December 19, 1873.

139,548. Apparatus for Assorting Nails—John Covert, Pittsburgh, assignor to himself, and Robt. Cheesman, Etna, Pa. Application filed March 24, 1873.

139,572. Animal Trap—John Gould, Clinton, Pa. Application filed March 29, 1873.

139,599. Sad, Flatting and Band Irons—A. S. Mann, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed Dec. 2, 1872.

139,614. Machine for Cutting Hoop-Locks—John McGrew Ravenswood, W. Va. Application filed February 19, 1873.

139,596. Harvester—m. K. Miller, Canton, O. Application filed March 14, 1873.

REISSUE PATENTS.

5,432. Grain Drill—Benjamin Kuhns, Dayton, O. Patent No. 116,719, dated July 4, 1871. Application filed January 21, 1873.

5,434. Method of and Means for Increasing the Capacity of Oil Wells—Edward A. L. Roberts, Titusville, Pa. Patent No. 49,935, dated November 20, 1866; antedated May 20, 1866. Application filed May 24, 1873.

5,437. Smoothing and Fluting Iron—John Howell, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patent No. 135,331, dated January 28, 1873; reissue No. 5,357, dated April 15, 1873. Application filed May 27, 1873.

THE JUBILEE OF FREEDOM.

Arrangements for the Parade—The Route of Procession.

The following arrangements for the parade on next Tuesday, the memorial day of freedom, have been agreed on:

The Allegheny Division will form on Tuesday morning, June 24th, at 8 o'clock, on Robinson street, right resting on Anderson. The Pittsburgh Division will form at the same hour, on Water street, right resting on Smithfield street, and await the coming of the Birmingham Division, when they will proceed to Allegheny by way of the Hand bridge, and form in relation to the head of the procession. The grand column will march at ten o'clock A. M., sharp, and go through the following route: Down Anderson to Lacock street, up Lacock to Main, up Main to Crescent thence to Ohio, down Ohio to Middle, thence to North avenue, thence across the Park roadway to Ohio, thence to Federal, across the Suspension bridge to Fifth avenue, thence to Wood, thence to Third, up Third to Ross, thence up Fifth to Logan, up Logan to Wylie, down Wylie to Fifth, thence to Smithfield, thence to Liberty, thence to Penn, out Friendship Grove, Pacific to reach the grounds of Pennsylvania Central, getting off at Mivale Station; also by Penn street cars.

HARRISON TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.
GEO. H. SPECTOR, Division Marshal.
JAMES H. LOVE, Division Marshal.
S. A. NEALE, Secretary.

Allegheny City Property.

Remember the great to-day at 2 o'clock of 130 lots in the heart of Allegheny, on Washington avenue and adjoining streets—near Outer Depot, half square from street cars at Fremont street.

Positive sale.
No reserved prices.
Long time to pay for them.
One-fourth cash, balance in five years.

Interesting to Mechanics.

The sale by auction this day at 2 o'clock of 130 large sized building lots on Washington avenue and other streets in Second ward, Allegheny, Near Outer Depot. Five minutes to market-house by street cars. Gas. Water. Paved streets.

Long time for payment.
¼ cash, balance in 5 yearly payments.

Money can be Made

By attending the sale to-day at 2 o'clock of 130 lots on Washington avenue and other streets in Second Ward, Allegheny. Near Outer Depot, and railroad shops.

No reserved prices.
Positive sale.
You have a chance to buy a lot that will double in value in one year.
22 and 24 feet front by 110 feet deep.
Terms:
¼ cash, balance in 5 years.

A Convenient "Home."

Mechanics and workingmen, clerks and all who want a good lot upon which to build a home should remember the sale of the Brereton lots at Lawrenceville on Monday. By getting one of these lots, the purchaser gets the advantage at once of water and gas and paved streets without having to wait for years until these improvements come. The property is only eight minutes' ride from Union Depot, and about twice that by a walk. It is in a splendid neighborhood, and a lot purchased there now will be tripled in value in a few years. Don't be induced to invest in "suburban lots" when you have such a fine chance as this. All city improvements right to hand and the lots in the city. The Brereton lots will pay. Remember the sale takes place on Monday. See advertisement.

Dr. Harris' Cramp Cure gives immediate relief in all cases of cholera cramps, &c.

—Additional testimony in the Polaris investigation is published. One witness testified that Buddington said Hall's death had lifted a great load from his heart.

CHOOSING A PAVEMENT.

Meeting of Butler Street Property Owners—A Decided Expression of Opinion—Cobble Stone Pavement Called for.

A meeting of the property owners on Butler street, from Forty-ninth street to McMahon's bridge, was held on last Friday evening. The object of the meeting was to consider the contracts offered for the paving of that street, and to instruct the Commissioners concerning the wishes of the property holders. The various propositions that had been submitted to the Board were enumerated by Andrew Lyons, Esq., the Chairman. The Locust Block pavement had been offered to them at an aggregate cost of some $6,000 below the Wyckoff pavement, and a cobble stone pavement at $46,500 less than the Wyckoff. On motion it was resolved